BC Timber Sales
Okanagan-Columbia Business Area

BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Okanagan-Columbia

FOREST STEWARDSHIP PLAN
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Information contained in this document accompanies the Forest Stewardship Plan but is not part of the plan. The intent of this document is to provide rationales, supporting information and describe the methodology that has been used to achieve the legal objectives.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	**INTRODUCTION**		4
	1.1	British Columbia Timber Sales Program	4
2.0	**VARIOUS PLANS**		4
	2.1	Higher Level Plans	4
	2.2	Cabinet Approved Plans	4
	2.2.1	Draft Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands	5
	2.3	Forest Stewardship Plans	5
	2.4	Forest Development Units	5
	2.5	Site Plans	5
3.0	**FOREST CERTIFICATION**		8
	3.1	ISO 14001: 2004 Environmental Management System	8
	3.2	Sustainable Forest Management Systems	8
4.0	**RESULTS AND STRATEGIES**		8
	4.1	Draft Objectives and Resource Management Zones within the Okanagan TSA	8
	4.2	Draft Objectives Set by Government for Enhanced Levels of Coarse Woody Debris – Okanagan TSA	10
	4.3	Draft Objectives Set by Government for Intensive Recreation Areas – Okanagan TSA	12
	4.4	Draft Objectives Set by Government for Regionally Significant Trail Corridors – Okanagan TSA	13
	4.5	Draft Objectives Set by Government for Tourism Areas – Okanagan TSA	14
	4.6	Draft Objectives Set by Government for Elk Areas – Okanagan TSA	15
	4.7	Draft Objectives Set by Government for Marten Areas – Okanagan TSA	16
	4.8	Draft Objectives Set by Government for Fisher Areas – Okanagan TSA	17
	5.1	Objective Set by Government for Soils	18
	5.2	Objectives Set by Government for Wildlife	18
	5.2.1	Bighorn Sheep Wildlife Habitat Area	20
	5.2.2	Caribou	21
	5.2.3	Grizzly Bear	22
	5.2.4	Flammulated Owl	23
	5.2.5	Coeur d'Alene Salamander	23
	5.2.6	Tiger Salamander	24
	5.2.7	Moose	25
	5.2.8	Rocky Mtn Elk, Mule Deer and White Tail Deer	26
	5.3	Water, Fish, Wildlife and Biodiversity in Riparian Areas	27
	5.4.1	Community Watersheds	29
	5.4.2	Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds	29
	5.5.1	Objectives Set by Government for wildlife and Biodiversity – Landscape Level	31
	5.5.2	Objectives Set by Government for wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand Level	31
	5.6	Objectives Set by Government for Visual Quality	32
	5.7	Objectives Set by Government for Cultural Heritage Resources	33
	5.8	Objectives Grandparented for Recreation Features	34
	5.9	Objectives for Lakeshore Management Zones	35
6.0	**MEASURES**		37
	6.1	Measures to Mitigate the spread of Noxious Weeds	37
	6.2	Measures to Mitigate the Effect of Removing or Rendering Ineffective Natural Range Barriers	37
7.0	**STOCKING STANDARDS**		38
	7.1	Basis for Stocking Standards	38
Glossary			42

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.2.1	Current and Proposed Interior Log Grades	11
Table 5.2.1	Wildlife Species with Objectives set by Government by Forest District and FDU	19
Table 5.3.1A	Basal Area Retention Levels in Riparian Management Zones	35
Table 5.9.1	Riparian Reserve and Management Zones for various lakes in the Okanagan TSA	36
Table 5.9.2	Riparian Reserve and Management Zones for Lakes < 5ha	36
Table 5.9.3	Riparian Reserve and Management Zones for Various Lake Classes	36
Table 7.1	Minimum Intertree Distance	38
Table 7.2	Tree Height Relative to Competing Vegetation	39
Table 7.3	Rationale for Species Deviations	40

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	FDU's in the Columbia Forest District	6
Figure 2	FDU's in the Okanagan Shuswap Forest District	7

LIST OF APPPENDICES

Appendix A	Section 7 Notices for Species at Risk	44
Appendix B	Section 7 Notices for Ungulate Winter Range	55
Appendix C	District Manager Direction for Basal Area retention for Riparian in Columbia Forest District	62
Appendix D	District Manager Direction for Lakeshore Management in Okanagan Shuswap Forest District	65
Appendix E	Additional Information for Classified Lakes	68
Appendix F	Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluation Methodology	70
Appendix G	Okanagan TSA Draft Order and Draft Maps	72
Appendix H	Changes to Interior Log Grades	85
Appendix I	Referral Letters and Advertisements	92

1.0 INTRODUCTION

British Columbia Timber Sales (BCTS), Okanagan Columbia Business Area (TOC) operates in two Forest Districts and three Timber Supply Areas (TSA's) within the Southern Interior Forest Region (SIR). In the Okanagan Shuswap Forest District TOC operates in the Okanagan TSA and in the Columbia Forest District TOC operates in the Golden and Revelstoke TSA's.

Areas on the landbase where TOC conducts forest practices are referred to as operating areas. Operating areas are distinct pieces of Crown forested land upon which agreement holders (i.e. major tenure holders) or the Ministry of Forest and Range's Timber Sales Program conduct forest practices such as road construction and maintenance, timber harvesting and silvicultural activities. TOC has selected their operating areas across the three TSA's as Forest Development Units (FDU's) for the purposes of the Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP). TOC has numerous FDU's which vary in size from a few hundred hectares to several thousand hectares. TOC has identified 61 FDU's In the Okanagan Shuswap Forest District and 20 FDU's in the Columbia Forest District.

Many different terms are used in both this supporting information document and the FSP document. At the end of this document a glossary is provided which defines terms used. Those terms are the same used in the FSP document.

.1 British Columbia Timber Sales Program

BCTS is an independent organization within the Ministry of Forest and Range (MoFR). The organization has financial independence from the MoFR's district and regional operations. BCTS direction and mission is to market Crown timber to establish a market price and capture the full value of the public's forest asset for the benefit of the public. To realize the mission BCTS has three primary strategic goals, those being:

1) To provide a credible reference point for costs and pricing of timber harvested from public lands in British Columbia,
2) To optimize net revenue to the Province, within the parameters dictated by BCTS' benchmarking mandate and sound forest management practices, and
3) To provide opportunities for customers to purchase timber ion an open and competitive market.

BCTS has organized it's operations into 12 Business Areas across the province, one of which is TOC.

2.0 VARIOUS PLANS AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

TOC is responsible for several plans that are used to guide their forest management activities. Some of the plans are land use plans, some are legislated requirements such as a FSP and some are voluntary such as those required for Sustainable Forest Management systems (i.e. Sustainable Forest Management Plans). TOC also has total chance plans which are used as a decision aid for engineering across broad geographical areas. The primary plans used by TOC are listed in the following sections.

2.1 Higher Level Plans

A Higher Level Plan (HLP) is a land use plan created for a broad geographic area such as a TSA. HLP's are generally the product of organized and focused discussions and negotiation with a multiple stakeholders over a long period of time. HLP's are designed to identify the resources in the plan area and zone them spatially. Within a Resource Management Zone (RMZ) objectives are identified as well as strategies to achieve those objectives as well as the activities that are permitted within the RMZ. The legal portion of a HLP is the RMZ and the objective/s for that RMZ. The FSP and any plans that flow from the FSP must be consistent with any HLP in effect covering the area where the holder of a FSP proposes to conduct forest activities.

TOC operates in the Columbia Forest District and within that district both the Golden TSA and the Revelstoke TSA have HLP's that TOC is required to be consistent with. In the Golden TSA the HLP is the Kootenay Boundary Land Use Plan (KBLUP). In the Revelstoke TSA the HLP is referred to as the Revelstoke Minister's Advisory Council (RMAC). The HLP's can be viewed on the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands (MAL) website at http://srmwww.gov.bc.ca/kor/hlp/main.htm. References to HLP objectives and RMZ's within the Golden and Revelstoke TSA's in this document and the FSP are made considering the HLP as it was on the date of submission of the FSP.

2.2 Cabinet Approved Plan

Cabinet approved plans are generally land use plans that have not been given the effect of law. As such the plans are not so much legally binding direction but rather consensus documents that guide operations across broad geographic areas such as a TSA.

TOC is guided by and works towards the spirit and intent of the cabinet approved land use plan, the Okanagan Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan (OSLRMP) dated April 11, 2001. This plan provides direction on resource values within the Okanagan TSA. The OSLRMP can be viewed on the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands (MAL) website at http://srmwww.gov.bc.ca/sir/lrmp/okan/index.html.

2.2.1 *Draft* Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Lands

Within the Okanagan TSA the Minister of Agriculture and Lands has released a *draft* order dated November 18, 2005. When effective, that order will establish the OSLRMP area, objectives specific to the plan area and seven objectives with corresponding RMZ's. As the order is *draft* it can not be included in the FSP until it becomes effective (January 31, 2006 as specified in the order or another date after January 31, 2006 if specified by the Minister). As a result, TOC can not, as a matter of law, include results and strategies in the FSP Plan for the *draft* objectives within FDU's that fall within a *draft* RMZ until the order becomes effective. As TOC operates within the spirit and intent of the OSLRMP committing to the intent of the *draft* order without inclusion in the FSP is TOC's means for providing notification to both the Minister responsible for approving the FSP, reviewing agencies and the public during the review and comment period. This supporting document provides information on the:

1 The *draft* Resource Management Zones within the Okanagan TSA contained on the *draft* order,
2 The *draft* Objectives for those *draft* RMZ's contained in the *draft* order, and
3 Results and strategies that will be amended into the FSP once the draft order becomes effective.

TOC takes this approach as it is an effective way of committing to the objectives in Forest Development Units that fall within the *draft* RMZ's through appropriate results and strategies while providing reasonable notification to the Minister, reviewing agencies and the public of TOC's intentions with respect to this *draft* order. Once effective, TOC intends on amending the results and strategies proposed in this supporting document into their FSP. TOC's intent is to do this without further public review and comment as the results and strategies presented will have been through ministerial, agency and public review and there is no practical reason for further review considering the information in the *draft* order stems from the cabinet approved OSLRMP which has been in the public domain since April 11, 2001.

2.3 Forest Stewardship Plan

A FSP is a requirement of the Forest and Range Practices Act (*FRPA*). The plan is a results based, broad level pan that shows areas of potential forest development activities that may occur over a period of five years. The plan is approved for a five year term with no annual updates and may be extended for up to another five years bringing the total term to ten years. Areas identified on the FSP for development are referred to as FDU's and are described in detail in the FSP document. The FSP is a vehicle by which the holder of the FSP communicates results and/or strategies that will be used to achieve the resource management objectives set by government under *FRPA* in each FDU. Each objective is identified in the FSP document and the results and/or strategies that will be employed to achieve the objective are articulated for the FDU/s to which the results and/or strategy pertains. In essence, the results and strategies can be thought of as the "means" that will be used to achieve the "end" where the end is the objective.

Following approval of the FSP the Timber Sales Manager (TSM) can award Timber Sale Licences (TSL's) or issue Road Permits on a competitive basis to registrants of the BCTS program.

2.4 Forest Development Units

FDU's are areas where forest practices will occur over the term of this FSP. FDU's have common sets of objectives, results and/or strategies. FDU's in this FSP are located within the Okanagan Shuswap and Columbia Forest Districts.

FDU's in this FSP encompasses an entire TOC operating area as shown in figure one and two as well as the FSP FDU maps in Appendix B of the FSP document. Within FDU's are declared areas (cutblocks subject to a TSL and roads subject to a Road Permit issued by the TSM and *FRPA* sec. 196(1) and 196(2) cutblocks and roads including those located outside and separate from FDU's).

During the term of this FSP TOC will periodically declare areas through a FSP amendment for those TSL's and Road Permits that are substantially completed and can be measured against the results and/or strategies contained in this FSP. TOC will deposit FSP amendments with the appropriate district manager and those amendments will take effect immediately upon submission consistent with *FPPR* sec. 30(1) and (2).

The holder of this FSP currently proposes 61 FDU's within the Okanagan Shuswap TSA and 20 FDU's within the Columbia TSA. The location of the proposed FDU's in both the Columbia and Okanagan Shuswap Forest Districts are shown in figures one and two.

Figure 1: FDU's in the Columbia Forest District

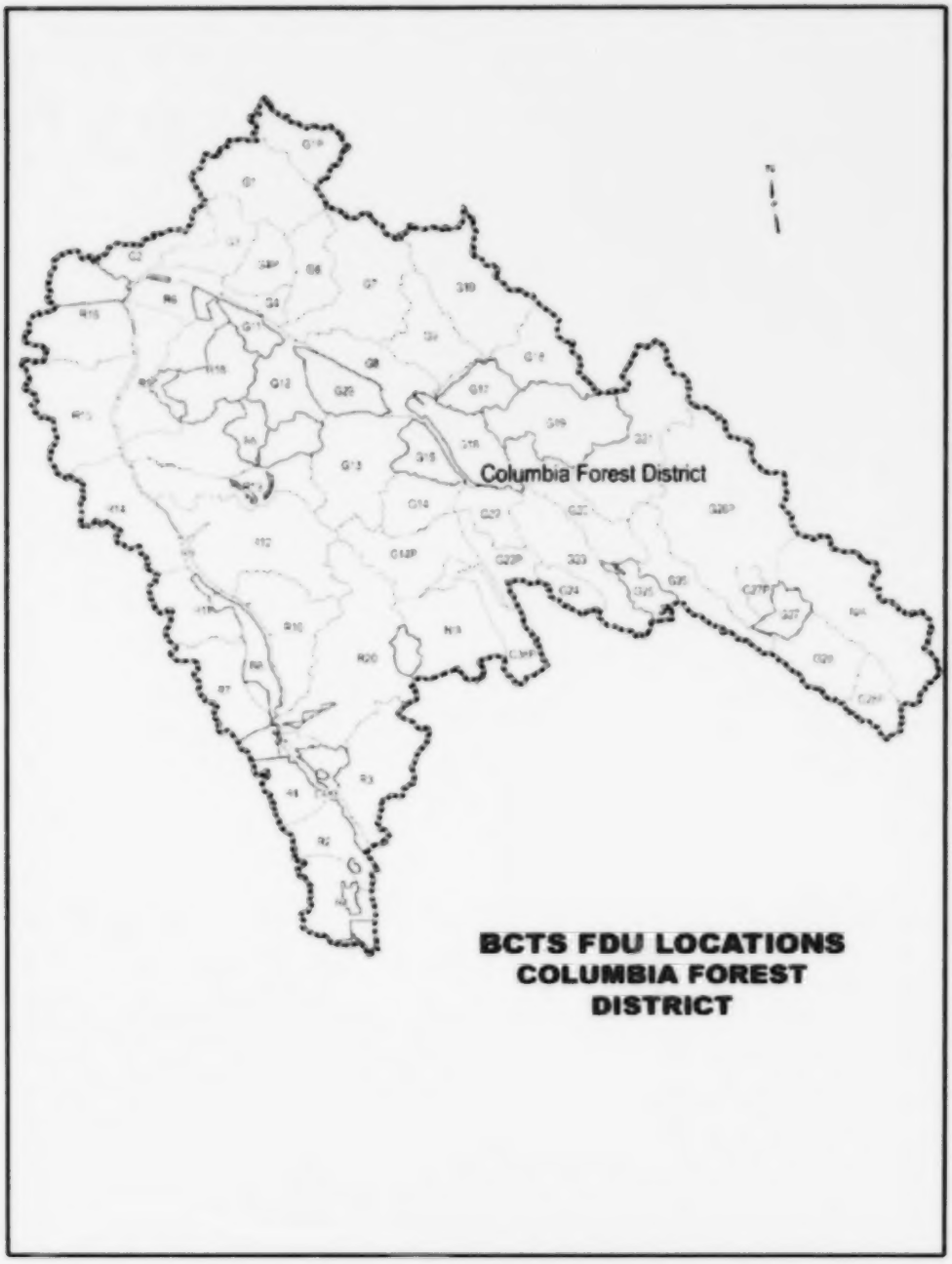
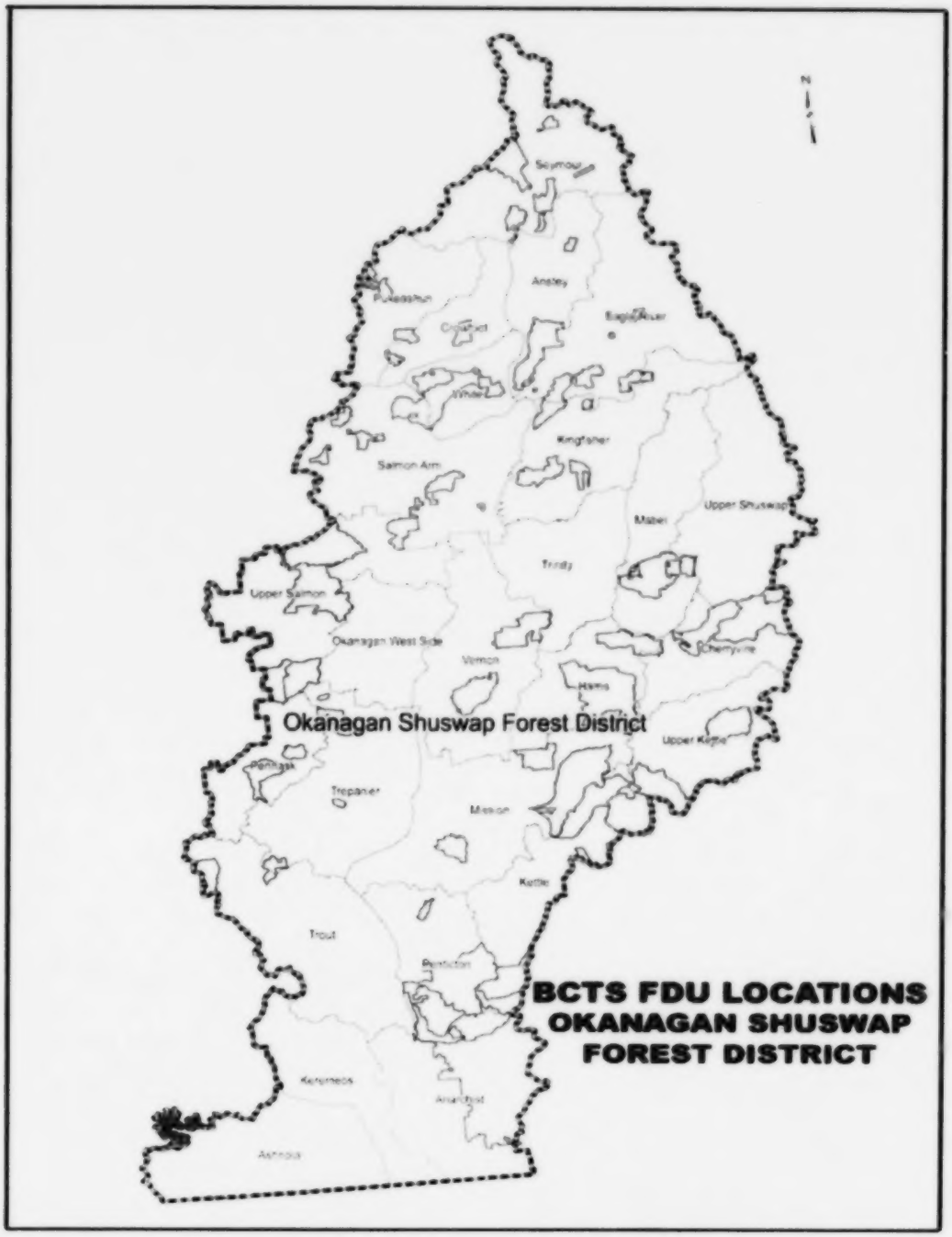


Figure 2: FDU's in the Okanagan Shuswap Forest District.



2.5 Site Plan

The Site Plan (SP) is a stand level or block specific document that is the basis of the harvesting and reforestation plan at a site level. The SP sets the method of harvest, the silviculture system and standards to be achieved including those for management of the soil resource, riparian areas and the new stand that will be declared free growing in a manner consistent with the resource management objectives that pertain to the FDU. The SP must also be consistent with any HLP that may be in place. SP's must be signed and sealed by a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) but are not submitted to the MoFR for approval. SP's are available for review by either the public or the MoFR and can be viewed by making arrangements with appropriate TOC staff.

3.0 FOREST CERTIFICATION

3.1 Environmental Management System - ISO 14001:2004 Standard

TOC has developed, implemented and maintains an Environmental Management System (EMS) that is registered to the ISO 14001:1996 standard. TOC will be audited in 2006 by a third party registrar at which time the audit criteria will include the revised ISO 14001:2004 standard. The purpose of the EMS is to provide third party, credible evidence that TOC operates in a manner that is consistent with the ISO 14001:2004 international standard for the environment. The EMS establishes systems and programs designed to minimize TOC's impact upon the environment. TOC's EMS covers operations in both the Columbia and Okanagan Shuswap Forest Districts.

The EMS focuses on managing significant environmental aspects such that their impact upon the natural environment is managed and or reduced recognizing that there are risks in forest operations. TOC's EMS has numerous operational controls (standard operating procedures, checklists, training requirements and environmental objectives and targets) which are designed to minimize and/or eliminate adverse impacts on the natural environment inclusive of emergency response plans for fire, erosion and fuel/chemical spills. Those emergency response plans are tested on a regular basis as required by the international standard. Through the EMS TOC strives to manage environmental risk at an acceptable level. TOC measures progress towards their environmental objectives on an annual basis as a means of measuring their commitment to continual improvement. TOC has an environmental policy, an element of which is a commitment to compliance with all relevant legal requirements and other commitments to which they subscribe. For the purposes of the FSP, TOC must remain in compliance with *FRPA* to ensure conformance with their EMS. More information on TOC's EMS can be found at http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/bcts/areas/TOC_certification.htm.

3.2 Sustainable Forest Management Systems

TOC is not yet registered to any of the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) systems prevalent in British Columbia however during the term of the FSP, TOC expects to develop a Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP) and register to one of the SFM standards available, most likely the Canadian Standards Association's (CSA) Z809-02 standard or the American Forest and Paper Association's (AFPA) Sustainable Forestry Initiative 2005-2009 standard. In developing the SFMP, TOC will identify the area to which it applies which may be the entire Business Area or a subset of the Business Area. Regardless of the standard selected or the defined forest area, TOC will develop a SFMP that is consistent with the selected standard. During formation of the SFMP TOC will identify social, economic and environmental values and the SFMP will set objectives, indicators and targets to balance those values for the defined forest area that is selected for registration. The SFMP is not a legislated requirement and is not a plan that is approved by a regulatory body; rather it is a plan that will guide TOC's operations towards achieving SFM and is audited against the standard by an independent, third party registrar. TOC is currently in the planning stages of SFMP development and expects to pursue registration to one of the SFM standards in 2006/07.

4.0 RESULTS AND STRATEGIES

Results and/or strategies are the means by which TOC will meet the objectives set by government. The Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (*FPPR*) enabled under *FRPA* defines a result as:

a) measurable or verifiable outcomes in respect of a particular established objective, and
b) the situations or circumstances that determine where in a forest development unit the outcomes will be applied.

Under the *FPPR* a strategy s defined as:

a) measurable or verifiable steps or practices that will be carried out in order to meet a particular established objective, and
b) the situations or circumstances that determine where in a forest development unit the steps or practices will be applied.

The FSP document describes results and/or strategies for all of the objectives set by government except for timber. In the case of the objective set by government for timber TOC has elected to employ the exemption available in sec. 12(8) of the *FPPR*. In many cases TOC has elected to employ the default practice requirements listed in the *FPPR*. Where default practice requirements are employed as a means of achieving the objective the relevant section clearly indicates that strategy and lists the applicable exemption available to the holder of the FSP. As a result of accepting the default practice requirements listed in the *FPPR* the applicable exemption listed for each objective in the FSP is granted to the holder of the FSP by virtue of the *FPPR* section indicated.

Results and strategies stated in the FSP are, by virtue of the regulatory framework contained in *FRPA*, binding on the holder of the FSP only for as long as the objective is established. Where government changes or amends a resource objective, the holder of the FSP is no longer bound by that result and/or strategy contained in the FSP. In addition, the holder of the FSP is only bound by a result or strategy to the extent that the holder can reasonably attain the objective. Should extraordinary events such as wildfire, landslides, other natural events, acts of others or acts of government beyond the reasonable control of the holder of the FSP occur, then the holder of the FSP is not liable for achieving the result/s stated. An example situation is provided to help illustrate this point of law.

Example #1

A catastrophic wildfire occurs that removes all of the basal area in a previously harvested cutover that was prescribed due to a temperature sensitive stream within a FDU and area of the cutover to protect water quality and temperature. The removal of the forest cover in the riparian zone significantly alters water quality and raises the temperature to levels that are harmful to downstream aquatic resources and in addition, renders a previously well stocked plantation that is near free growing not satisfactorily restocked.

As this event is beyond the reasonable control of the holder of the FSP the holder of the FSP and the holder of the FSP was in compliance with *FRPA* and the holder's FSP prior to the catastrophic event the holder of the FSP can not be held liable for:

1. not retaining the prescribed amount of basal area in the riparian management zone,
2. a reduction in the water quality,
3. impacts upon a temperature sensitive stream,
4. damage to downstream aquatic resources, and
5. achieving a free growing stand in the time period stated in the FSP.

4.1 Draft Objectives and Resource Management Zones within the Okanagan TSA

The MAL has issued a draft order available for public review which will, when effective, establish the OSLRMP area as well as RMZ's and objectives for seven non timber resource values. Those resource values are:

1 Coarse Woody Debris – Enhanced Levels,
2 Intensive Recreation,
3 Regionally Significant Trail Corridors,
4 Tourism,
5 Elk,
6 Marten, and
7 Fisher.

The RMZ's where these non timber resource values will have legal objectives established by way of this draft order, on the effective date can be found in Appendix F or at http://srmwww.gov.bc.ca/sir/lrmp/okan/rmz/index.html.

TOC's has evaluated the OSLRMP, which licensees have been operating consistent with since the plan was approved by Cabinet on Aril 11, 2001 and proposes the following results and strategies for amendment into the FSP once the order becomes effective. Results and strategies are described by draft RMZ. Areas where those results and strategies will apply can be referenced to the FDU maps, FDU key maps and the RMZ maps found in Appendix G or further information can be found at the above noted website.

4.2 *Draft Objective Set by Government for Enhanced Levels of Coarse Woody Debris - Okanagan TSA*

TOC is committed to managing both the soil resource and biological diversity across their FDU's. TOC proposes strategies to achieve government's draft objective for enhanced levels of Coarse Woody Debris consistent with the OSLRMP. Enhanced levels of CWD are incremental to the basic levels described in the OSLRMP and are specific to landscape units with a high biodiversity emphasis assignment and areas of high and moderately high grizzly bear habitat. TOC will, in FDU's that are within the RMZ, follow the proposed strategies upon the effective date of the order. TOC has applied the strategies in the past, where required, as they have committed to managing to the spirit and intent of the OSLRMP.

Draft Objective	*The objective for the enhanced levels of coarse woody debris area shown on Map 1 in Appendix G is to provide increased conservation of soil, wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level by retaining enhanced levels of coarse woody debris in harvested areas.*
Results and Strategies	The holder of this FSP, will, in FDU's in the Okanagan TSA that fall in Landscape Units with a high biodiversity emphasis assignment or in areas with high or moderately high grizzly bear habitat: • Where at the discretion of the licensee it is practicable and does not unduly constrain operations or forest worker/public safety retain: o Firmwood reject exclusive of tops and material < 25cm in diameter, o Grade 04 as determined by the licensee, o Grade 05 in riparian management areas as determined practicable by the licensee. • In cutblocks >20 ha and < 35% slope where ground based harvest systems are employed: o TOC will retain ≥10 stubs/ha, green standing trees/ha or pieces of green standing trees/ha (where green trees pieces are defined as > 3m in length and > 40cm diameter unless stems in the stand are, on average < 40cm in diameter in which case green tree pieces < 40 cm in diameter are acceptable, o Spruce and Douglas-fir retention will be avoided, at the discretion of the licensee, in areas where Spruce Bark Beetle and Douglas-fir Bark Beetle are known to exist and the risk of blowdown is deemed by the holder of this FSP to be unacceptable, o Where practical, retain stems below the merchantable size (Grade 06 < 12.5cm dbh in Pl, < 17.5cm dbh in other species). Clumps are preferred over single stems. • To the extent practicable, TOC will not promote opportunities for fibre removal from sites where they have left CWD to meet government's objective. • Where government allows secondary operations on sites where TOC has left CWD as a strategy to meet government's objective section 1.5 b) of the FSP applies and TOC is no longer responsible for achieving this objective. The above noted strategies do not apply to harvesting or road construction: • required for safety, fire suppression or to manage pest or disease outbreaks; • where it is impracticable in the circumstances or impairs the ability of the Holder of the FSP to exercise its timber harvesting rights in a manner consistent with sections 6(b) and (c) of the *FPPR*; or, • authorized or required by government.

Comments	1 The OSLRMP identifies CWD by interior log grades currently in use. As of the submission date these log grades remain in effect but are proposed to change on April 1, 2006. When this occurs the strategies proposed to achieve the draft objectives and the strategies identified in the OSLRMP will be rendered meaningless with respect to log grades. In order to provide a meaningful evaluation of the new and the old log grades table 5.2.1 illustrates the two systems of interior log grading. This will allow for amendment of the results and strategies which will be consistent with government's intended policy change. Further description of the proposed log grades after April 1, 2006 is detailed in the MoFR's Backgrounder, dated Nov 17, 2006 entitled Changes to Interior Log Grades found in Appendix H. 2 The maps identifying the areas that enhanced levels of CWD apply differ significantly between the OSLRMP (April 11, 2001) and MAL's draft order (Nov 18, 2005). To the extent that theses differ TOC will request clarification and TOC's FSP amendment will be consistent with the legally binding RMZ.

Table 4.2.1: Current and Proposed Interior Log Grades.

Current Interior Log Grades	*Proposed Interior Log Grades (April 1, 2006)*	*Definitions*	*Stumpage & Royalty Rates*
Grade blank	Grade 1	Current – green sawlog	Current – full appraised rate
		Proposed – green sawlogs and larger Grade 03 dry sawlog	Proposed - full appraised rate
	Grade 2	Current – n/a	Current - full appraised rate
		Proposed - green sawlogs and larger Grade 03 dry sawlog	Proposed - full appraised rate
Grade 03	Deleted	Current – dead and dry sawlog	Current – statutory minimum rate
		Proposed – n/a	Proposed - n/a
Grade 04	Grade 4	Current – green lumber reject/green pulp log	Current – statutory minimum rate
		Proposed – lumber reject/green pulp log	Proposed - statutory minimum rate
Grade 05	Deleted	Current –lumber reject/severely checked logs	Current - statutory minimum rate
		Proposed – n/a	Proposed – n/a
Grade 06	Grade 6	Current – undersize tree (<12.5cm dbh pl/<17.5cm dbh other species)	Current - statutory minimum rate
		Proposed – remains the same	Proposed - statutory minimum rate
Grade Z	Grade Z	Current – firmwood reject	Current – no charge
		Proposed – remains the same	Proposed – no charge

4.3 *Draft Objective Set by Government for Intensive Recreation Areas - Okanagan TSA*

TOC is committed to managing the recreation resource across their FDU's. TOC proposes strategies to achieve government's objective that are consistent with the OSLRMP. As described in the OSLRMP intensive recreation areas are incremental to basic recreation areas and opportunities available in the Okanagan TSA. TOC will, in FDU's that are within the Intensive Recreation RMZ's, follow the proposed strategies upon the effective date of the impending order. TOC has applied the strategies in the past, where required, as they have committed to managing to the spirit and intent of the OSLRMP.

Draft Objective	*The objective for intensive recreation areas shown on Map 2 in Appendix G is to maintain the attributes that provide for the diverse range of quality recreational experiences.*
Results and Strategies	The holder of this FSP, will, in FDU's in the Okanagan TSA that fall within RMZ's identified on Map 2 and specific to the intensive recreation use identified on that map: • Ensure forest practices on or adjacent to identified trail corridors maintain the trail corridor at least at the level it was prior to the forest activity, • Consult with recreation user groups, where they are organized and have a spokesperson/chair known to the District Manager of the Okanagan Shuswap forest district, ensure they are aware of proposed forest activities within FDU's that may fall within one of the RMZ's identified on Map 2, and seek to mitigate any adverse effects that are reasonably foreseen to potentially occur relative to the identified recreation use for that RMZ/'s, • Maintain naturally occurring viewscapes within the RMZ's to the extent practicable using the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) process, The above noted strategies do not apply to harvesting or road construction: a) required for safety, fire suppression or to manage pest or disease outbreaks; b) where it is impracticable in the circumstances or impairs the ability of the Holder of the FSP to exercise its timber harvesting rights in a manner consistent with sections 6(b) and (c) of the *FPPR*; or, c) authorized or required by government
Comments	In addition to these strategies, TOC has committed to strategies for basic recreational values as detailed in this supporting document package (4.6 Visual Quality, 4.8 Recreation Features, 4.9 Lakeshore Management Zones).

4.4 *Draft Objective Set by Government for Regionally Significant Trail Corridors - Okanagan TSA*

TOC is committed to managing their forest activities in a manner that respects regionally significant trial corridors. TOC proposes strategies to achieve government's objective for regionally significant trail corridors that are consistent with the OSLRMP. TOC will, in FDU's that have portions of regionally significant trail corridors within them, use the strategies proposed below once government's draft order becomes effective. TOC has applied the strategies in the past, where required, as they have committed to managing to the spirit and intent of the OSLRMP.

Draft Objective	*The objective for regionally significant trail corridors shown on Map 3 in Appendix G is to maintain the attributes that provide for a diverse range of quality recreational experiences.*
Results and Strategies	The holder of this FSP, will, in FDU's in the Okanagan TSA that have regionally significant trail corridors identified on Map 3 within the FDU boundaries,: • Establish a 200m corridor either side of Category A trails where Category A and B trails are identified in the OSLRMP (April 11, 2001), • Employ single tree/group selection, even aged, variable retention silviculture systems or small patch clear-cuts ≥ 0.1ha and ≤ 1.0 ha adjacent to trail corridors, • Within FDU's that have a trail corridor, ensure ≤ 10% of the length of the trail corridor within the FDU has plantations of < 3m in height, • Within FDU's that have a trail corridor, use the VIA process consistent with the OSLRMP visual quality guidelines for Zone #3 for all Category A and B trails as listed in the OSLRMP (April 11, 2001). The above noted strategies do not apply to harvesting or road construction: • required for safety, fire suppression or to manage pest or disease outbreaks; • where it is impracticable in the circumstances or impairs the ability of the Holder of the FSP to exercise its timber harvesting rights in a manner consistent with sections 6(b) and (c) of the *FPPR*; or, • authorized or required by government
Comments	In addition to these strategies, TOC has committed to strategies for basic recreational values as detailed in this supporting document package (5.6 Visual Quality, 5.8 Recreation Features, 5.9 Lakeshore Management Zones).

4.5 *Draft Objective Set by Government for Tourism Areas - Okanagan TSA*

TOC is committed to managing their forest activities in a way that maintains tourism opportunities in the Okanagan TSA. TOC proposes strategies to achieve government's objective for tourism that is consistent with the OSLRMP. TOC will, in FDU's that have portions of tourism areas within them, use the strategies proposed below once government's draft order becomes effective. TOC has applied the strategies in the past, where required, as they have committed to managing to the spirit and intent of the OSLRMP.

Draft Objective	*The objective for tourism areas shown on Map 4 in Appendix G is to maintain the foreground visual quality.*
Results and Strategies	The holder of this FSP, will, in FDU's in the Okanagan TSA that fall within the Tourism areas identified on Map 4: • where practical, design access to harvest sites in consideration of access to the alpine through older age class forests (≥ age class 4 in Pl, ≥ age class 5 in other species), • manage the visual resource consistent with the results and strategies identified in section 5.6 of this document. The above noted strategies do not apply to harvesting or road construction: • required for safety, fire suppression or to manage pest or disease outbreaks; • where it is impracticable in the circumstances or impairs the ability of the Holder of the FSP to exercise its timber harvesting rights in a manner consistent with sections 6(b) and (c) of the *FPPR*; or, • authorized or required by government.
Comments	In addition to these strategies, TOC has committed to strategies for basic recreational values as detailed in this supporting document package (5.6 Visual Quality, 5.8 Recreation Features, 5.9 Lakeshore Management Zones).

4.6 *Draft Objective Set by Government for Elk Areas - Okanagan TSA*

TOC is committed to managing their forest activities in a way that respects Elk and their habitat. TOC proposes strategies to achieve government's objective that are consistent with the OSLRMP. TOC will, in FDU's that have portions of elk congregation areas and travel corridors within them, use the strategies proposed below once government's draft order becomes effective. TOC has applied the strategies in the past, where required, as they have committed to managing to the spirit and intent of the OSLRMP.

Draft Objective	*The objective for Elk areas shown on Map 5 in Appendix G is to maintain congregation areas and movement corridors between summer and winter ranges.*
Results and Strategies	The holder of this FSP, will, in addition to the results and strategies identified in section 5.2.8 of this document for Mule Deer in the Okanagan TSA , in FDU's in the Okanagan TSA that fall within elk congregation areas and movement corridors identified on Map 5: • to the extent practical within FDU's that contain security and snow interception cover, ensure that approximately 30-50% of that cover is in patches that are ≥ 10ha, • to the extent practical within FDU's, outside of security and snow interception cover areas but within the Elk RMZ's create canopy openings in larger forest cover types that are even aged stands, • at the stand level, utilize forested buffers around wallows, rutting and rubbing sites, • where practical at the stand level, provide visual screening along main haul roads using deciduous, species, non merchantable stems and WTP's, • to the extent practical within FDU's manage the timber resource to provide a mosaic of age classes, • to the extent practical within FDU's, deactivate roads no longer required. The above noted strategies do not apply to harvesting or road construction: • required for safety, fire suppression or to manage pest or disease outbreaks; • where it is impracticable in the circumstances or impairs the ability of the Holder of the FSP to exercise its timber harvesting rights in a manner consistent with sections 6(b) and (c) of the *FPPR*; or, • authorized or required by government.
Comments	In addition to these strategies, TOC has committed to strategies for Moose and Mule Deer in the Okanagan (5.2.7 Moose and 5.2.8 Rocky Mtn. Elk, Mule Deer, White Tailed-Deer).

4.7 *Draft Objective Set by Government for Marten Areas - Okanagan TSA*

TOC is committed to managing their forest activities in a way that respects marten and their habitat. TOC proposes strategies to achieve government's objective for marten that is consistent with the OSLRMP. TOC will, in FDU's that have portions of marten RMZ's within them, use the strategies proposed below once government's draft order becomes effective. TOC has applied the strategies in the past, where required, as they have committed to managing to the spirit and intent of the OSLRMP.

Draft Objective	*The objective for marten areas shown on Map 6 in Appendix G is to maintain forage, cover and connectivity for marten.*
Results and Strategies	The holder of this FSP, will, in FDU's in the Okanagan TSA that fall within the Marten RMZ: • where practical within FDU's, limit road crossings of travel corridors where they are identified, • where practical in consideration of the forest cover types within FDU's, maintain 33% of the forested area in stands ≥ 19m in height and distributed across the FDU • within the marten RMZ where the Enhanced CWD RMZ differs, apply the strategies for Enhanced CWD in the RMA's of S5 and S6 streams, • where practical in consideration of worker safety and site disturbance construct debris piles close to riparian areas and cutblock edges, • where practical in consideration of the attributes of wildlife trees, design WTP's within riparian areas, • where practical considering the forest structure within plantations and legal obligation for producing free growing stands, vary density within and amongst plantation to maintain some overstocked areas. The above noted strategies do not apply to harvesting or road construction: • required for safety, fire suppression or to manage pest or disease outbreaks; • where it is impracticable in the circumstances or impairs the ability of the Holder of the FSP to exercise its timber harvesting rights in a manner consistent with sections 6(b) and (c) of the *FPPR*; or, • authorized or required by government.
Comments	1 The OSLRMP identifies CWD by interior log grades currently in use. As of the submission date these log grades remain in effect but are proposed to change on April 1, 2006. When this occurs the strategies proposed to achieve the draft objectives and the strategies identified in the OSLRMP will be rendered meaningless with respect to log grades. In order to provide a meaningful evaluation of the new and the old log grades table 5.2.1 illustrates the two systems of interior log grading. This will allow for amendment of the results and strategies which will be consistent with government's intended policy change. Further description of the proposed log grades after April 1, 2006 is detailed in the MoFR's Backgrounder, dated Nov 17, 2006 entitled Changes to Interior Log Grades found in Appendix H. 2 The map identifying Marten areas differs significantly than the map in the OSLRMP (April 11, 2001). To the extent that theses differ TOC will request clarification and TOC's FSP amendment will be consistent with the legally binding RMZ.

4.8 Draft Objective Set by Government for Fisher Areas - Okanagan TSA

TOC is committed to managing their forest activities in a way that respects fisher and their habitat. TOC proposes strategies to achieve government's objective for fisher. TOC will, in FDU's that have portions of the fisher RMZ's within them, use the strategies proposed below once government's draft order becomes effective. TOC has not managed for Fisher in the past as it is not a known species of concern and was not identified as requiring special attention on the OSLRMP.

Draft Objective	*The objective for fisher areas shown on Map 7in Appendix G is to maintain forage, cover and connectivity for fisher.*
Results and Strategies	The holder of this FSP, will, in FDU's in the Okanagan TSA that fall within the Fisher RMZ's: • where practical within FDU's, limit road crossings of travel corridors where they are identified, • within the Fisher RMZ where the Enhanced CWD RMZ differs, apply the strategies for Enhanced CWD in the RMA's of S5 and S6 streams, • within the ESSF, ICH, MS BEC zones and IDF dk3/4, dm1/2, dw, mw1/2, ww, ww2 and xm BEC subzone/variants: ○ maintain fallen logs and debris, ○ Locate WTP's to maintain snags and hollow trees where practical, ○ Maintain large diameter Cottonwood, spruce and Douglas-fir trees as wildlife trees. The above noted strategies do not apply to harvesting or road construction: • required for safety, fire suppression or to manage pest or disease outbreaks; • where it is impracticable in the circumstances or impairs the ability of the Holder of the FSP to exercise its timber harvesting rights in a manner consistent with sections 6(b) and (c) of the *FPPR*; or, • authorized or required by government.
Comments	1. Fisher is not listed in the OSLRMP, 2. Fisher is a Blue Listed species - BC Conservation Data Center at http://srmapps.gov.bc.ca/apps/eswp/search.do;jsessionid=54ba62a98f664e22bb9bc7e6f358c8e3.qR9Hml1KqNCNa30KcybtaheM-xaQ-x8ObgSLbxylbNzAckeS-AmObNfzaxmRnxql-huKa30xok5Nq79Jn70lqR9Hml1KqMTBpRmlmAaImQ4xaN4Qa3eO8QvJpkixo6XHngbynknvrkLOlQzNp65ln0__. 3. Strategies are based on information gained from Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife – V 2004.

5.1 Objective Set By Government for Soils

TOC is committed to managing the soil resource and has evaluated government's objective as it pertains to that resource. Site Plans are the means by which site specific assessments and standards are documented relative to the cutblock in question. TOC will apply the following strategies to manage the soil resource.

Results & Strategies	TOC will comply with the default practice requirements listed in sec. 35, 36 as well as the mandatory practice requirements as listed in sec. 37, 38 and 40 of the *FPPR* with respect to the soil resource and therefore, as stated in sec. 12.1(1) TOC is exempt from stating results and strategies. The default and mandatory practice requirements are applicable in all FDU's listed in the FSP. Specifically, TOC is committed to achieving soil conservation requirements as follows: • Achieving ≤10% disturbance on sites with non sensitive soils, • Achieving ≤10% disturbance on sites with sensitive soils, • Achieving ≤25% disturbance in roadside work areas, • Rehabilitating all areas in excess of the above stated requirements, • Maintain permanent access (PAS) structures to ≤7% of the cutblock area unless size, topography, engineering constraints or safety considerations dictate additional disturbance, in which case PAS will be kept to the minimum area disturbed as possible. • Ensure that TOC's primary forest activities do not result in landslides that have a material adverse effect on the natural environment. • Ensure natural drainage patterns are maintained during and after skid trail or road/landing construction, • Re-vegetate exposed soil as soon as practicable following disturbance to control both erosion and the spread of noxious weeds.

5.2 Objectives Set by Government for Wildlife

Objectives set by government for wildlife have been made known through two different avenues. One is through notices pursuant to sec. 7 of the *FPPR* and the other is through the HLP orders. For TOC the wildlife species listed in table one have been made known by virtue of the FPPR sec. 7 notices or by the HLP orders. The listing of species, by Forest District and species habitat was analyzed using a geographic information system (GIS) to determine if the species and its habitat were within a FDU where the FPPR sec. 7 notices contained spatial data or by using the GIS coverages for the HLP's. Where a notice did not contain spatial data, to allow a GIS to be used to identify potential areas of suitable habitat, the *Accounts and Measures* contained in the *Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004* was reviewed for the relevant species and the BEC zone/subzones known to contain the particular species/habitats as listed in the *Accounts and Measures* was analyzed within each FDU to determine presence of the BEC zone/subzone. In that case. where a BEC zone/subzone was present within a FDU proposed under this FSP the holder of the FSP has identified that FDU as containing habitat that may be used by the species listed. This is a surrogate for identifying the possible occurrence of the species and its habitat. The species, by Forest District and whether it/its habitat is present in a FDU proposed under the FSP is detailed in table 5.2.1. Results and/or strategies to manage the species and its habitat are found in the FSP and this supporting document only for those species/habitats that are present in proposed FDU's.

Table 5.2.1: Wildlife Species with Objectives set by Government by Forest District and FDU.

Forest District	TSA	Species	Objective Establishment Vehicle	FDU
Columbia	Golden & Revelstoke	Coeur d'Alene Salamander	FPPR sec. 7 Notice	ICHmk1 – Mt. Seven, ICHmw2 – TFL 23, ICHwk1 - Goosegrass, Swan, Esplanade, TFL 23, Frisby Ridge, Drimmie Creek, Jumping Creek, Mt. Revelstoke Park, Nagle Creek, Yellow Creek, Wetask Lake, Bluewater, MSdk – Mt. Seven, Ice River
		Moose	FPPR sec. 7 Notice	*Golden TSA*: Goosegrass, Swan, Esplanade, Blackwater Ridge, Goodfellow, Mount Seven, Ice River *Revelstoke TSA/Heavy Snow Pack Zone*: Nagle Creek Redrock Harbour, Big Mouth, BMX, Frisby Ridge *Revelstoke TSA Moderate Snow Pack Zone:* Wetask Lake, TFL 23
		Rocky Mtn. Elk	FPPR sec. 7 Notice	*Golden TSA:* Goosegrass, Swan, Esplanade, Blackwater ridge, Goodfellow, Mount Seven, Ice River
		Mule Deer	FPPR sec. 7 Notice	*Revelstoke TSA* :Mt. Revelstoke, Wetask Lake, Drimmie Creek
		White Tailed Deer	FPPR sec. 7 Notice	Not within any of the FDU's proposed
		Caribou	KBH:P Order/RHLP Order	*Golden TSA*: Goosegrass, Swan, Esplanade, *Revelstoke TSA:* Nagle Creek, Big Mouth, Frisby Ridge, Jumping Creek, BMX, TFL #56, Mt. Revelstoke Park
		Grizzly Bear	KBH:P Order/RHLP Order	All FDU's
Okanagan Shuswap	Okanagan	Tiger Salamander	FPPR sec. 7 Notice	PPxh1 – Skaha, TFL 15 IDF dk1/2 – ge343 (Adelphi), Paxton, Whitehead, Glen Lake, Chase Harper, IDFdm1 – Skaha, TFL 15 ICHmw2 – Bastion, Sicamous, Mt. Ida, Hunter Blurton, Cooke Creek, ge354 (Ireland Creek), Frazer Trail (Sugar Lake), ge416 (Cherry Ridge), Currie Ridge, Coldstream Creek, Kettle, TFL 32
		Great Basin Spadefoot	FPPR sec. 7 Notice	Not within any of the FDU's proposed
		Great Basin Gopher Snake	FPPR sec. 7 Notice	Not within any of the FDU's proposed
		Flammulated Owl	FPPR sec. 7 Notice	PPxh – Skaha, TFL 15 IDFdk1 – ge343 (Adelphi), Paxton, Whitehead, Glen Lake, Chase Harper, IDFdm – Skaha, TFL 15, IDFmw – Hlina Creek, White Lake, Chum Lake, Skimikin, Hunter Blurton, Gardom, Chase Harper, Echo Lake, Coldstream, Kal Slopes, Bolean, Mt. Ida, Harris, Mission-Greystokes, ge416 (Cherry Ridge), ge266 (White Lake), IDFxh – Chum Lake, Paxton, ge343 (Adelphi), Kal Slopes, Priest Creek, Skaha, TFL 15
		Interior Western Screech Owl	FPPR sec. 7 Notice	Not within any of the FDU's proposed
		Lewis' Woodpecker	FPPR sec. 7 Notice	Not within any of the FDU's proposed
		Fringed Myotis	FPPR sec. 7 Notice	Not within any of the FDU's proposed
		Spotted Bat	FPPR sec. 7 Notice	Not within any of the FDU's proposed
		Big Horn Sheep	FPPR sec. 7 Notice	Skaha, TFL 15
		Mule Deer	FPPR sec. 7 Notice	Crazy Creek, Ross, Hlinda Creek, Chum Lake, ge266 (White Lake), Sicamous, Mt. Ida, Hunter Blurton, Paxton, ge343 (Adelphi), Coldstream, Echo Lake, ge354, Currie Creek ge416 (Cherry Ridge), ge481, Skaha, ge540, Priest Creek, Glen Lake, Naramata, TFL 15, TFL 33
		Moose	FPPR sec. 7 Notice	Smokey House, Celista, Long Ridge, Crazy Creek, Hlinda Creek, White Lake, Bastion, Skimikin, Chase Harper, Mt. Ida, Paxton, ge343 (Adelphi), Barton Hills, Barton, Windy, Mugford, Terrace, Skaha, TFL 15

5.2.1 *Bighorn Sheep Wildlife Habitat Area*

TOC has evaluated the information contained in the *FPPR* sec. 7 notice provided by the MoE and identified the only Wildlife Habitat Area (WHA) that falls within a FDU proposed under the FSP. The Skaha and TFL 15 FDU's in the Okanagan Shuswap Forest District contain a WHA for the management of Bighorn Sheep and its habitat. The following strategies will be used to manage Big Horn Sheep and its habitat.

Results and Strategies	1. Avoid timber harvesting and/or road building activities unless unforeseen circumstances including insect, disease and/or blowdown occurs within the WHA, 2. Where unforeseen circumstances occur and the holder of this FSP is compelled to harvest timber or build road through the WHA, the holder of this FSP will seek the exemption available under sec 92(2) of the *FPPR*. 3. Where *FPPR* sec. 7 notices are replaced or amended after submission of this FSP, the holder may, at their discretion within the first four months following issuance of the notices, amend the results and strategies in this FSP such that they are consistent with the replaced or amended notice. There applicable exemption is sec 92(2) of the *FPPR*. The applicable FDU's are listed in table one.

5.2.2 *Caribou*

TOC has evaluated the HLP's in effect in the Golden and Revelstoke TSA's and through the HLP's devised the following strategies to manage Caribou and their habitat in those TSA's.

Results and Strategies	1. TOC will work with other licensees operating within the same FDU's to apportion the forest retention areas. 2. TOC will not enter into a TSL or Road Permit agreement that will cause any of the above amounts to be reduced, unless the TSL or Road Permit agreement is to salvage stands damaged or destroyed by natural events (fire, insect infestations, blowdown etc.) and provided the stand is no longer suitable to contribute to caribou habitat requirements. 3. If sufficient forest retention area does not exist as a result of a TSL or Road Permit agreement entered into by TOC, the holder of this FSP will recruit replacement forest retention area from the oldest available stands within the applicable unit. 4. This result or strategy no longer applies to Landscape Units in which the MAL or other authorized representative of government establishes spatial objectives identifying caribou forest retention areas, provided the area established is consistent with the old seral requirements. There are no exemptions under the *FPPR* available for this objective. The applicable FDU's are listed in table one.

5.2.3 *Grizzly Bear*

TOC has evaluated the HLP's in effect in the Golden and Revelstoke TSA's and through the HLP's devised the following strategies to manage Grizzly Bear and their habitat in the applicable FDU's.

Results and Strategies	**KBHLP – Golden TSA** 1. Mapping of important grizzly bear habitat has not been completed, therefore objective 5(1) has not taken effect. No results or strategies for maintaining mature and old forests adjacent to such habitat have been prepared. For connectivity corridors: 2. TOC will work with other licensees operating within the same FDUs to apportion the mature and old forests within connectivity corridors. 3. TOC will not enter into a TSL or Road Permit agreement that will cause any of the above amounts to be reduced, unless the TSL or Road Permit agreement is to salvage forest damaged or destroyed by natural events (fire, insect infestations, blowdown etc.) and provided the stand is no longer suitable to contribute to grizzly bear habitat requirements. 4. If sufficient forest retention area does not exist as a result of a TSL or Road Permit agreement entered into by TOC, TOC will recruit replacement forest retention area from the oldest available stands within the applicable unit. 5. This result or strategy no longer applies to the Landscape Units in which the Minister of Sustainable Resource Management or other authorized representative of government establishes spatial objectives identifying grizzly bear forest retention areas, provided the area established is consistent with the old seral requirements. **RHLP– Revelstoke TSA** 1. BCTS will not enter into a TSL or Road Permit agreement that will cause any of the required retention widths to be reduced, unless the TSL or Road Permit agreement is to salvage stands damaged or destroyed by natural events (fire, insect infestations, blowdown etc.) and provided that TOC identifies and replaces suitable retention forests. There are no exemptions under the *FPPR* available for this objective. The applicable FDU's are listed in table one.

5.2.4 *Flammulated Owl*

TOC has evaluated the *FPPR* sec. 7 notice for the Okanagan TSA and through that notice, developed the following strategies to manage the Flammulated Owl and its habitat.

Results and Strategies	Where the Holder of this FSP harvests timber or constructs a road in an area meeting the Notice Criteria, the Holder will: (a) not harvest the timber or construct the road within a Reserve Area; except for partial harvesting systems designed to maintain suitable habitat features, (b) within a Management Area: (i) not harvest the timber or construct the road between June 1 and August 31; (ii) not harvest veteran trees; i. in carrying out timber harvesting: a) use partial cut silviculture systems; b) remove <50% of the dominant or co-dominant trees or combination thereof; c) create openings < 0.6 hectares; and d) harvest less than 20% of the mature aspen trees. The above noted strategies do not apply to harvesting or road construction: (a) required for safety, fire suppression or to manage pest or disease outbreaks; (b) where it is impracticable in the circumstances or impairs the ability of the Holder of this FSP to exercise its timber harvesting rights in a manner consistent with sections 6(b) and (c) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation;* or (c) authorized or required by government. Where a *FPPR* sec. 7 notices are replaced or amended after submission of this FSP, the holder may, at their discretion within the first four months following issuance of the notices, amend the results and strategies in this FSP such that they are consistent with the replaced or amended notice. There applicable exemption is sec. 92(2) of the *FPPR*. The applicable FDU's are listed in table one.

5.2.5 *Coeur d'Alene Salamander*

TOC has evaluated the *FPPR* sec. 7 notice for the Golden and Revelstoke TSA's and through those notices, developed the following strategies to manage the Coeur d'Alene Salamander and its habitat.

Results and Strategies	Where the Holder of this FSP harvests timber or constructs a road in an area meeting the Notice Criteria, the Holder will: a) not harvest timber or construct road within a Core Area unless there is no other practicable option; and b) within a Management Zone: i. not harvest the timber or construct the road between May 1st and October 30th; ii. in carrying out timber harvesting, where practicable: i. maintain at least 30% of the pre-harvest basal area that reflects the species and piece size distribution specified in the Notice, ii. leave wildlife trees, deciduous trees, and shrubs; and, iii. leave coarse woody debris, moss and understory intact considering the harvest and/or road building operations.. The above noted strategies do not apply to harvesting or road construction: a) required for safety, fire suppression or to manage pest or disease outbreaks; b) where it is impracticable in the circumstances or impairs the ability of the Holder of the FSP to exercise its timber harvesting rights in a manner consistent with sections 6(b) and (c) of the *FPPR*; or, c) authorized or required by government Where *FPPR* sec. 7 notices are replaced or amended after submission of this FSP, the holder may, at their discretion within the first four months following issuance of the notices, amend the results and strategies in this FSP such that they are consistent with the replaced or amended notice. There applicable exemption is sec. 92(2) of the *FPPR*. The applicable FDU's are listed in table one.

5.2.6 *Tiger Salamander*

TOC has evaluated the *FPPR* sec. 7 notice for the Okanagan TSA and through the notice, has developed the following strategies to manage the Tiger Salamander and its habitat.

Results and Strategies	Where the Holder of this FSP harvests timber or constructs a road in an area meeting the Notice Criteria, the Holder of this FSP will: a) Roads: i. not construct or deactivate roads deactivate roads, ii. close roads where practicable during critical times where recommended by MWLAP/MoE. b) Harvesting and Silviculture: i. where practicable and appropriate considering all values, avoid clear-cutting, ii. minimize ground disturbance including site preparation where practicable, iii. utilize road side harvest systems and avoid landings within core or management zones. iv. maintain near natural densities in plantations to mimic the open forest and grasslands prevalent in the NDT4 ecosystems. The above noted strategies do not apply to harvesting or road construction: a) required for safety, fire suppression or to manage pest or disease outbreaks; b) where it is impracticable in the circumstances or impairs the ability of the Holder of the FSP to exercise its timber harvesting rights in a manner consistent with sections 6(b) and (c) of the *FPPR*; or, c) authorized or required by government Where *FPPR* sec. 7 notices are replaced or amended after submission of this FSP, the holder may, at their discretion within the first four months following issuance of the notices, amend the results and strategies in this FSP such that they are consistent with the replaced or amended notice. There applicable exemption is sec. 92(2) of the *FPPR*. The applicable FDU's are listed in table one.

5.2.7 *Moose*

TOC has evaluated the *FPPR* sec. 7 notice for the Golden, Okanagan and Revelstoke TSA's and through the notices, has developed the following strategies to manage the Moose and its habitat.

Results and Strategies	Specific to the indicators and amount and distribution of habitat required for Moose survival in the Golden and Revelstoke TSA's outside of parks and protected areas subject to the amount of habitat required as specified in the notices for the respective TSA's and not exceeding that amount, considering the amount and distribution habitat available within the applicable FDU's, the holder of this FSP will: • identify and retain coniferous stands >60 years old (age class 3) with a crown closure of ≥ 40% for snow interception cover within the applicable FDU's, and • identify and retain areas in that are in close proximity to snow interception cover, to the extent practicable that contain winter forage species such as Salix spp within the applicable FDU's. Specific to the indicators and amount and distribution of foraging and cover habitat required for Moose survival in the Okanagan-Shuswap TSA outside of parks and protected areas, subject to the amount of habitat required as specified in the notices and not exceeding that amount, considering the amount and distribution of habit available within the applicable FDU's, the holder of this FSP will: • identify and retain at least 15% of the area of the applicable FDU's net forested land base in early seral stands where early seral is defined as <25 years old on the IDF and ICH BEC zones and <35 years in the MS and ESSF BEC zones as foraging habitat, • identify and retain o coniferous stands at least 16m in height with sufficient canopy closure to provide for snow interception and security cover, o Sites will be in patches where at least 50% of the sites are ≥ 20ha to the extent practicable, o Sites are in close proximity to important riparian features to the extent practicable, and o Include deciduous stands, old burns and non productive sites. Where *FPPR* sec. 7 notices are replaced or amended after submission of this FSP, the holder may, at their discretion within the first four months following issuance of the notices, amend the results and strategies in this FSP such that they are consistent with the replaced or amended notice. There are no exemptions under the *FPPR* available for this objective. The applicable FDU's are listed in table one.

5.2.8 *Rocky Mtn. Elk, Mule Deer, White Tailed-Deer*

TOC has evaluated the *FPPR* sec. 7 notice for the Golden, Okanagan and Revelstoke TSA's and through the notices, has developed the following strategies to manage the Moose and its habitat.

Results and Strategies	Specific to the indicators and amount and distribution of habitat required for Rocky Mtn. Elk, Mule Deer, White Tailed-Deer survival in the Golden and Revelstoke TSA's outside of parks and protected areas, subject to the amount of habitat required as specified in the notices for the respective TSA's and not exceeding that amount, considering the amount and distribution of habitat available within the applicable FDU's, the holder of this FSP will: • Identify and retain coniferous stands >100 years old (age class 3) with a crown closure of ≥ 40% in moderate and deep snow areas for snow interception cover within the applicable FDU's, and • Identify and retain areas in that are in close proximity to snow interception cover as foraging areas, to the extent practicable that contain preferred winter forage species including Ceanothus spp, Salix spp, Amelanchier alnifolia, Rosa acicularis, Cornus stolonifera and Pseudoroegneria spirata as well as arboreal lichens and Douglas-fir needles within the applicable FDU's. to the extent practicable in the applicable FDU's. Specific to the indicators and amount and distribution of habitat required for Mule Deer survival in the Okanagan TSA outside of parks and protected areas, subject to the amount of habitat required as specified in the notices for the TSA and not exceeding that amount, considering the amount and distribution of habitat available within the applicable FDU's, the holderof this FSP will: • Identify and retain snow interception cover that includes: ○ Coniferous stands with a high percentage of Douglas-fir dominants and/or co-dominants, ○ Have a clumped distribution and are ≥ 140 years old (age class 7) in the shallow snow pack zone, and ○ Within the moderate snow pack zone have 50% of the area in stands ≥ 120 years old (age class 6), on the remaining 50% of the area in stands ≥ 175 years old (age class 7) both with a crown closure of 36%, and ○ Within the deep snow pack zone, ≥ 100 years old (age class 5) with a crown closure of 46%, • Identify and retain foraging habitat that contain: ○ Ceanothus spp, Salix spp, Amelanchier alnifolia, Acer spp, Cornus stolonifera, or ○ arboreal lichens and Douglas-fir needles and twigs, and ○ are located in close proximity to snow interception cover sites, to the extent practicable in the applicable FDU's. Where *FPPR* sec. 7 notices are replaced or amended after submission of this FSP, the holder may, at their discretion within the first four months following issuance of the notices, amend the results and strategies in this FSP such that they are consistent with the replaced or amended notice. There are no exemptions under the *FPPR* available for this objective. The applicable FDU's are listed in table one.

5.3 *Water, Fish, Wildlife & Biodiversity within Riparian Areas*

TOC's strategy for managing fish, water and biodiversity within riparian areas follows previous guidance provided in the respective TSA's as well as default practice requirements and is as follows:

Results and Strategies

TSL's and Road Permits issued by the holder of this FSP will comply with the defaults practice requirements for:

- stream, lake and wetland riparian classes as listed in the *FPPR* sec. 47, 48 and 49,
- restrictions in a riparian reserve and management zone and the riparian management area as listed in the *FPPR* sec. 50, 51 and 52, or, in the case of sec 52(2):
  - Take any such action consistent with *FPPR* sec. 8 that reflects the type of management regime and at the conclusion of harvesting in a riparian management zone (RMZ), ensure varying levels of retention having regards to
    - The need to buffer the aquatic ecosystem of a stream, wetland or lake from the introduction of materials that are deleterious to water quality or fish habitat,
    - The role played by trees and understory vegetation conserving water quality, fish habitat, wildlife habitat and biodiversity;
    - The need to maintain stream bank and stream channel integrity and stability.
    - The relative importance and sensitivity of different riparian classes of streams, wetlands and lakes.
  - The type, timing or intensity of forest practices that can be carried out within the context of a management regime referred to in the factors above,
  - Basal area retention levels in RMZ's will be consistent with the levels outlined in table 5.3.1A.

Table 5.3.1A: Basal Area Retention Levels in Riparian Management Zones.

Streams		
Community Watersheds & Fish Bearing Streams	Non Community Watersheds & Non Fish Bearing Streams	Minimum Basal Area Retention in Riparian Management Zones (% of original Basal Area)
S1-A/B		≥ 20
S2		≥ 20
S3		≥ 20
S4		≥ 10
	S5	≥ 5
	S6	0
Wetlands		
W1/3/5		≥ 10

	The above noted strategies fordo not apply to harvesting or road construction: (a) required for safety, fire suppression or to manage pest or disease outbreaks and/or large scale blowdown events;;or (b) authorized or required by government. • temperature sensitive streams as listed in the *FPPR* sec. 53, • stream crossings as listed in the *FPPR* sec. 55, • fish passage as listed in the *FPPR* sec. 56, • the protection of fish and fish habitat as listed in the *FPPR* sec. 57, • the use of livestock in riparian areas as listed in the *FPPR* sec. 58. • protecting water quality as listed in the *FPPR* sec. 59, • licenced water works as listed in the *FPPR* sec. 70, • excavated or bladed trails in community watersheds as listed in the *FPPR* sec. 61 and roads within a community watershed as listed in the *FPPR* sec. 62 apply to the portions of the following FDU's that fall within the community watersheds: ○ Ross/Bastion/Sicamous/Mt. Ida//Branchflower/Coldstream/Kal Slopes, ○ Mugford/Mugford_b28/Terrace/Jackpine/Glen Lake, ○ Whitehead/Naramata/Skaha. • Use of fertilizer within community watersheds as listed in the *FPPR* sec. 63 applies to the portions of the following FDU's that fall within the community watersheds: ○ Ross/Bastion/Sicamous/Mt. Ida//Branchflower/Coldstream/Kal Slopes, ○ Mugford/Mugford_b28/Terrace/Jackpine/Glen Lake, ○ Whitehead/Naramata/Skaha. An exemption under *FPPR* sec. 12.1(2)(b) is granted by virtue of accepting the default practice requirements. These strategies and practice requirements apply to all FDU's except those listed above where portions fall within a community watershed. In those instances the default practice requirements for community watersheds applies only within that portion of the FDU identified as being wholly or partially within a community watershed.

5.4.1 *Community Watersheds*

TOC's strategy for achieving government's objective for community watersheds in the Okanagan TSA is as follows:

Results and Strategies	Where the holder of this FSP harvests timber or constructs roads within a community watershed, as depicted on the FDU maps, the holder will; 1. For all community watersheds where the TOC operating area occupies the majority of the Community Watershed (>50%), the holder of this FSP will, in consultation with the other licensees who have operations in the Community Watershed, take the lead role to ensure that a watershed assessment has been or will be completed by a qualified professional as required by regulation, 2. For all community watersheds where the TOC operating area occupies a minority of the Community Watershed area (<50%), the holder of this FSP will, in consultation with the other licensees who have operations in the Community Watershed, ensure that a watershed assessment is completed or will be completed by a qualified professional as required by regulation,. 3. Adhere, where practicable to the recommendations in all watershed assessments carried out by a qualified professional. Despite the recommendations found in watershed assessment, the holder of this FSP will, as a minimum standard, adhere to the following practices: a) maintain a minimum 5 meter no machine buffer along all streams, wetlands and lakes except at designated road/trail crossings, b) for S4 streams where there is a community water intake, no harvesting will occur within 20 meters of the channel for a minimum of 200 meters upstream of the water intake, c) despite paragraph b) above, where harvesting or road development is proposed; i. Fall and remove or modify a tree that is a safety hazard if there is no other practicable option for addressing the safety hazard, or ii. Fall and remove or modify a tree that have been windthrown or has been damaged by fire, insects disease or other similar cases result in less than 1 hectare clear-cut. An exemption under *FPPR* sec.8.2(4) is granted upon approval of this FSP. These strategies apply to the that portion of the FDU identified as being wholly or partially within the community watershed catchment area in the Okanagan TSA including: Ross, Bastion, Sicamous, Mt. Ida, Branchflower, Coldstream, Kal Slopes, Mugford, Mugford_b28, Terrace, Jackpine, Glen Lake, Whitehead, Naramata, Skaha

5.4.2 *Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds*

Government's objective for fisheries sensitive watersheds defined in sec. 8.1(2) of the *FPPR* was cancelled as of December 31, 2005. TOC expects the FPPR will be amended or, an order will be provided which will establish government's objective for fisheries sensitive watersheds. TOC had prepared the following Objective Table in the FSP however as the objective was cancelled by virtue of the date given in sec. 8.1(2), TOC removed that Objective Table from the FSP. The Objective Table is provide in this supporting document for both agency and public review so that, when an order is provided or an amendment to the *FPPR* occurs, TOC can amend their FSP without further public review. The Objective Table provides the results and strategies that TOC would amend into the FSP for fisheries sensitive watersheds.

Fisheries Sensitive Watersheds	
Legal Reference	*FPPR* sec. 8.1
Objective	*"The cumulative hydrological effects of primary forest activities in the fisheries sensitive watershed from resulting in a material adverse impact on the habitat of the fish species for which the fisheries sensitive watershed was established."* • *This objective applies until December 31, 2005.* • *This objective applies only to the extent that it does not unduly reduce the supply of timber from British Columbia's forests.*
Results and Strategies	• Default practice requirements outlined in *FPPR* sec 59, and 60 will be adhered to, • Harvesting in RMZ's will follow the results and strategies outlined in Table 6.1.1.2.9A – Basal Area Retention Levels in Riparian Management Zones. • The holder of this FSP will not operate in RMZ's contrary to the above noted strategy, including operations within the riparian reserve zone unless natural events inclusive of insect, disease or blowdown are observed and a qualified professional assesses the area and provides recommendations that will minimize any impact from harvesting on the integrity of the fisheries sensitive watershed.
Applicable Exemptions	• Conditional exemption may be granted under *FPPR* 12.31(1), (2) & (3) if this FSP is approved by the Minister.
Applicable FDU's	Okanagan TSA Portions of the following FDU's that drain into the following FDU's: • Bolean, Harris

5.5.1 *Objectives Set by Government for Wildlife and Biodiversity – Landscape Level*

TOC's strategy for achieving government's objective for landscape level biodiversity across the Business Area is as follows:

Results and Strategies	TOC will work with other licensees operating within the same landscape units to apportion the old or mature and old forest retention areas. (1) TOC will not enter into a TSL or Road Permit agreement that will cause any of the above amounts to be reduced, unless the TSL or Road Permit agreement is to salvage forest damaged or destroyed by natural events (fire, insect infestations, blowdown etc.) and provided the stand is no longer suitable to contribute to old growth conservation considering old growth attributes. (2) If sufficient area of mature and old and old seral forests does not exist as a result of a TSL or Road Permit agreement entered into by TOC, the holder of this FSP will recruit replacement forests from the oldest available stands within the landscape unit. (3) This result or strategy no longer applies to the Landscape Units in which the MAL or other authorized representative of government establishes spatial objectives identifying Old Growth Management Areas (OGMA's), provided the area of OGMA's established is consistent with the old seral requirements. *(4)* TOC will follow the default practice requirements as set out in sec. 64 and 65 of the *FPPR* and deviate from those practice requirements only as specified in sec. 64(2), (3) and (4). An exemption under *FPPR* sec 12.1(3) is granted should the FSP be approved. The above noted strategies apply to all FDU's.

5.5.2 *Objectives Set by Government for Wildlife and Biodiversity – Stand Level*

TOC's strategy for achieving government's objective for stand level biodiversity across the Business Area is as follows:

Results and Strategies	TSL's and Road Permits issued by the holder of this FSP will comply with the default practice requirements for: ○ Wildlife tree retention as listed in the *FPPR* sec. 66, ○ Restrictions on harvesting as listed in the *FPPR* sec. 67, ○ Coarse woody debris as listed in the *FPPR* sec. 68 Exemptions under *FPPR* sec. 12.1(4) and 68(2) are granted upon approval of this FSP. The results and strategies apply to all FDU's.

5.6 *Government Actions Regualtion - Objectives for Visual Quality*

TOC's strategy for achieving government's objective for visual quality across the Business Area is as follows:

Results and Strategies	The holder of this FSP, when constructing a road or when exercising its timber harvesting rights under this FSP, comply with the following. 1. Cutblocks and/or roads will be consistent with the established Visual Quality Objectives for the known scenic areas, with the following exceptions: a) Where no other practicable option exists to provide access to those cutblocks or location or roads; or b) Where forest health factors are located within the scenic area to the extent that the EVQO can not be met, the cutblock and road design will, to the extent practicable, mimic naturally occurring landscape characteristics and exhibit elements of appropriate visual design for the landscape. There are no exemptions available for this objective. The strategies apply to the following FDU's: Golden TSA: Esplanade (south 1/8), Blackwater ridge (south 1/8), Mt. Seven (south all) Revelstoke TSA: Frisby Ridge (south 1/5), Jumping Creek (north 1/2), Drimmie Creek (south 2/3), Mt. Revelstoke (all), TFL 23 (east 2/3), Okanagan TSA: Skaha, TFL #15, Whitehead, Glen Lake, Priest Creek, Mission-Greystokes, Kettle, Mugford, Jackpine (TFL #49), Windy, Old Dave, Hudson Bay (TFL #49), Barton, Kal Slopes, ge449 (Harris), Coldstream, Echo, ge416 (Cherry Ridge), Currie Creek, Sugar, ge354, ge343 (Adelphi), Paxton, Bolean, Branchflower, Wall, Mt. Ida, Gardom Lake, Hunter Blurton, Cooke Creek, Sicamous, Sicamous Research, Sicamous North (TFL #33), Bastion, ge266 (White Lake), Unnamed (west of ge266), White Lake, Chase Harper, A18650, Skimikin, Chum, Hlina, Lamberton, Ross, Yard Creek, Eagle River, Crazy Creek, Anstey, Celista, A18637, Long Ridge, McNomee. TFL 15, TFL 33

5.7 *Objectives Set By Government - Cultural Heritage Resources*

TOC's strategy for achieving government's objective for cultural heritage resources across the Business Area is as follows:

Results and Strategies	TOC's strategies in respect of the objective set by government for cultural heritage resources are: (a) TOC will protect a cultural heritage resource that has been established as a resource feature by not carrying out or authorizing a person to carry out a primary forest activity that would damage or render ineffective the resource feature, unless authorized to do so by the minister or a person authorized by the minister; (b) TOC will refer to applicable First Nations, on an annual basis, those areas identified for potential timber harvesting and road construction, if any, and request information respecting special cultural heritage resources within the identified areas; (c) TOC will evaluate the nature and extent of a possible site-specific, special cultural heritage resource identified within areas of potential timber harvesting and road construction activities, including making reasonable efforts to share information and/or consult with the applicable First Nations in respect of the possible special cultural heritage resource; (d) TOC will identify in the site plan applicable to an area i. The portion of the area occupied by a special cultural heritage resource, ii. The nature of the special cultural heritage resource, iii. Whether the special cultural heritage resource is to be protected or conserved, and iv. If the special cultural heritage resource is to be conserved, what constraints, if any are to apply to the forest practices carried out on the area (e) For each cultural heritage resource that has been identified in a site plan for protection, TOC will carry out or authorize a person to carry out a forest practice only to the extent that the forest practice does not damage or render ineffective the special cultural heritage resource. (f) For each special cultural heritage resource that has been identified in a site plan for being conserved, TOC will carry out or authorize a person to carry out a forest practice only the extent that he forest practice is consistent with the constraints, if any, specified in the site plan; (g) If a previously unidentified special cultural heritage resource is encountered by the TSM or Agreement Holder while conducting a forest practice, operations will be modified or cease to the extent necessary to protect the resource, until a cultural heritage resource evaluation can be carried out. There are no exemptions available for this objective. The results and strategies are applicable to all FDU's.

5.8 *Objectives Grand Parented for Recreation Features*

TOC's strategy for achieving government's objectives for recreation sites, trails, campsites and recreation features across the Business Area is to take as a "soft" footprint approach. This approach would only be altered when extraordinary circumstances occur and/or actions of government compel the holder of this FSP to conduct forest activities within such areas. Strategies to achieve the objectives are as follows:

Results and Strategies	1. The holder of this FSP will not enter into a TSL or Road Permit agreement that will damage or disturb the natural vegetation, creek or lake shoreline, or campsite within a recreation site. 2. The holder of this FSP will not enter into a TSL or Road Permit agreement that will damage or disturb the trail surface, parking area, or natural vegetation within a 10-metre wide reserve zone on either side of a recreation trail. The above noted strategies do not apply to harvesting or road construction: (a) required for safety, fire suppression or to manage pest or disease outbreaks; (b) where it is impracticable in the circumstances or impairs the ability of the Holder of this FSP to exercise its timber harvesting rights in a manner consistent with sections 6(b) and (c) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation;* or (c) authorized or required by government. There are no exemptions for this objective available. The strategies apply to the following FDU's: Golden TSA: Blackwater Ridge, Goodfellow, Swan, Esplanade, Mt. Seven, Revelstoke TSA: Wetask, TFL #23, Frisby Ridge, Red Rock Harbour Okanagan TSA: Long Ridge, Celista

5.9 *Objectives for Lakeshore Management Zones*

TOC's strategy for achieving government's objectives for Lakeshore Management Zones is to follow previously identified direction provided by District Managers in both the Okanagan Shuswap and Columbia Forest Districts. The strategies are as follows:

Results and Strategies

Okanagan- Shuswap Forest District

As stated in the District Manager's letter the holder of this FSP will work to the intent outlined in the *"Lake Classification and Lakeshore Management Guidebook for the Kamloops Forest Region." Using the following strategies:*

- Follow strategies outlined in the *"Lake Classification and Lakeshore Management Guidebook for the Kamloops Forest Region."*, to meet the objectives for each of the five different classifications of L1 lakes,
- All lakes >5 ha and <1000 ha will have a 10 m riparian reserve zone established around them.
- All lakes greater than 5 ha in size require the establishment of a lakeshore management zone. For lakes >5 ha and <1000 ha this is established outward to a distance of approximately 200m from the riparian reserve zone.
- Lakes >1000 ha have no riparian reserve zone.
- The lakeshore management area is made up of both the riparian reserve zone and the lakeshore management zone (LMA = RRZ + LMZ). The RRZ is set by regulation and can vary by agreement of the District Manager and the holder of this FSP the LMA will vary according to the physical and ecological features of each lake.
- Table 5.9.1 outlines the general strategies for riparian reserve zone and riparian management zone widths.

Table 5.9.1: Riparian Reserve and Management Zones for various lakes in the Okanagan TSA.

Lake Classification	Area (ha)	Riparian reserve zone (m)	Riparian Management Zone (m)
L1	> 5 ha.	10	200
L2	1-5	10	20
L3	1-5	0	30
L4	1-5	0	30

Applicable FDU's:

ge266 [White Lake] (White/Little White Lakes), Chum (Chum Lake), Chase Harper (Harper Lake),Bolean(Spa/Arthur Lakes), ge343 [Adelphi] (Woods Lake), Barton Hills (Sucker/Lavigure Lakes), Barton (Chapperon Lake), Windy (Rat/Ellin/Windy Lakes), Barton Lake (Barton Lake/Old Dave Lakes), Whitehead (Whitehead Lake), Glen Lake (Glen Lake), Skaha (Derenzy/Culper/Allemdale Lake), Mission-Greystokes (Loch Lost/Loch Long/Greystokes/Linden Lakes), Kettle (Shiell Lake), Echo (Clier Lake), Coldstream (Bardolph/Becker Lakes), Kal Slopes (Towgood/Damer/High/King Edward/Streak/Oyama Lakes), ge449 (Mosquito/Harris/Nahm/Home Lakes)

Columbia Forest District

The following lakes (within TOC FDU's) are less than 5 hectares in size but have been designated as L1 by the District Manager. All L1 lakes inclusive of those listed on the following table are assigned a 10m riparian reserve zone and a 100m lakeshore management zone.

Table 5.9.2: Riparian Reserve and Management Zones for Lakes < 5 ha.

Lake Name	RRZ (m)	LMZ (m)	LMA (m)
Echo Lake	10	100	110
Beaver Lake	10	100	110
Begbie Lake	10	100	110
Cranberry Lake	10	100	110
Wetask Lake	10	100	110
Pingston Lake	10	100	110
Jeb Lake	10	100	110
Moose Lake	10	100	110
Dainard Lake	10	100	110

Unless indicated in the preceding table, all L1 lakes in the Columbia Forest District >5ha <1000ha will utilize a 10m riparian reserve zone and a 100m lakeshore management zone. For all other classifications of lakes the riparian zones listed in table 5.9.3 apply.

Table 5.9.3: Riparian Reserve and Management Zones for various Lake Classes.

Riparian Class	RRZ (m)	LMZ (m)	LMA (m)
L1	10	100	110
L2	10	20	30
L3	0	30	30
L4	0	30	30

Reservoirs

As stated in *FRPA* sec.180(h) and 181, the Arrow, Revelstoke and Kinbasket reservoirs are greater than 1,000 ha. In size and therefore do not require riparian reserve zones.

There are no exemptions available for this objective.
The strategies apply to lakes/lakeshores in the following FDU's:

Golden TSA Ice River (Dainard Lake), Blackwater Ridge (Susan/Help/Blackwater/Aid/Comfort Lakes)
Revelstoke TSA TFL 23 (Bearpaw/Pingston/Begbie Lakes), Drimmie Creek (Echo Lake), Wetask Lake (Wetask Lake), Jumping Creek (Hanner Lake)

6.0 Measures

6.1 Measures to Mitigate the Spread of Noxious Weeds

As specified in *FPPR* sec. 17, the holder of an FSP is required to specify measures to control the spread of invasive weeds that may occur as a result of the holder's forest practices. TOC's measures are based on the management of the risk associated with the spread of noxious weeds or invasive plants. TOC will apply the following measures based on their evaluation of the perceived risk.

If, in the judgement of TOC, it is likely that forest practices will result in introduction and/or spread of invasive plants, and

- there is a moderate or high risk invasive plants are likely to germinate on soil exposed that is a result of a TOC's forest practices under this FSP,
- it is reasonably expected that grass would grow on the exposed sites, and
- it is reasonably foreseeable that re-vegetation with grass seed would materially reduce the likelihood of invasive plant germination,

TOC will

(a) within two years of TOC completing activities, seed such soil that exceeds 0.1 ha in contiguous area, and

(b) give preference to seed

(i) with high sod-forming content (except in areas that are planted with tree seedlings),
(ii) that has been certified by the Canadian Seed Growers Association that the seed meets the standards for varietal purity established by the Association for the seed of that kind of species (*Seeds Act, Seeds Regulation* s. 2(1)), and
(iii) that is of native origin, provided:
(a) the seed is readily available,
(b) the seed is comparible in cost to agronomic mixtures, and
(c) the seed is comparable in effectiveness to agronomic mixtures.

6.2 Measures to Mitigate the Effect of Removing or Rendering Ineffective Natural Range Barriers

The *FPPR* sec. 18 requires the holder of an FSP to specify measures to mitigate the effects of removing a natural range barrier or rendering an existing range barrier ineffective. TOC will apply measures that are consistent with strategies used under previous legislation and are based on communication with ranchers so that forest practices and range practices can occur across the FDU's proposed in this FSP in a seamless fashion. TOC will use the following measures should natural or existing range barriers be rendered ineffective:

Where the holder of this FSP conducts forest practices that either:

1. renders a range barrier ineffective, or
2. Removes a range barrier.

The holder of this FSP will:

- annually, during the term of this FSP will update information on FDU's that are within or adjacent to range tenures by meeting with forest district range staff,
- holders of range tenures within FDU's will be informed of proposed cutblocks and roads prior to advertisement and award of a TSL and/or Road Permit, and
- if indicated by a range tenure holder by way of notification by the holder of this FSP, that a proposed cutblock or road will remove or render a natural range barrier ineffective, then
    - reasonable efforts will be made to reach agreement with the range tenure holder to agree on mitigative measures, and
    - those reasonable measures will be implemented as soon as practicable to ensure a functional range barrier exists.

7.0 Stocking Standards

Stocking standards are provided in the FSP in detail and show the preferred and acceptable species that will be used to reforest harvested sites to a specified standard in a specified period of time based on common site characteristics. The standards also include the variations that are reasonably expected to occur where professional judgement based on observation and sound ecological principles has been used to determine when and where that variation from the standard should occur. Variations are detailed as follows and the specific stocking standards, by BEC zone/subzone/variant and site series can be found in Appendix A of the FSP.

For the purposes of *FPPR* 16(1), section 44(1) of the *FPPR* applies to all FDU's where the holder of this FSP is required to establish a free growing stand, the holder of this FSP will comply with *FPPR* sec. 16(3) in all FDU's where the holder is required to produce a fee growing stand,

a) the applicable stocking standards and applicable regeneration date referred to in sec. 44(1)(a) of the *FPPR*, and

b) the applicable stocking standards and free growing height referred to in sec. 44(10(b) of the FPPR are subject to the special circumstances as identified below and as set out in Appendix A of the FSP document opposite the BEC zone that applies to the site.

7.1 Basis for Stocking Standards

Stocking standards tables are based on the Reference Guide for FDP Stocking Standards, dated December 18, 2003, for the former Kamloops Forest Region and Nelson Forest Region. Where a Biogeoclimatic unit is listed twice in the Table, "Okanagan" applies to FDUs located within Okanagan TSA, TFL 15, TFL 33 and TFL 49 "Columbia" applies to FDUs located within Revelstoke TSA, Golden TSA, TFL 23, TFL 55 and TFL 56.

Special Circumstances referred to above include, without limitation:

1. Upper Density Limit
   a) Upper Density Limit: (sph) - 10,000 countable coniferous trees per hectare. This standard applies to even-aged lodgepole pine stands that are prone to excessive densities, defined as: Pl comprising greater than 75 percent of countable coniferous trees, and limited to IDFdk1, IIDFdk2, IDFdm, MSdm1, MSdm2, ESSFdc1 and ESSFdc2 BGC variants,
   b) For a coniferous tree to be considered as a countable conifer for determining upper density limit, it must be taller than 20 percent of the height of the median well-spaced trees selected in the plot
   c) The holder of the FSP will, more than one year before free growing date, reduce stocking in stands that exceed the upper density limit to a post-spacing density range where: Post Spacing (sph): Min = TSS, Max = TSS x 2
2. Minimum Inter-tree Distance
   a) Trees must be the greater than or equal to the minimum inter-tree distance to be considered well spaced as defined in Table 4.4A

Table 7.1: Minimum Inter Tree Distances

Minimum inter-tree distance (m)	Location/Condition
1.0	Planting on mechanically mounded sites and/or to maintain berry resources on important berry producing site series within the Grizzly Bear Resource Management Zones in the Columbia Forest District
1.3	Planting on sites with elevated microsites (natural hummocks and mounds), sites involving a species with a footnote #1 restriction, problem vegetation areas (woody brush - :Douglas maple, willow, alder), and very rocky sites.
1.5	Planting on hygric or wetter sites, obstacle planting for cattle damage management or shade for survival n severe sites, and areas with a significant number of residuals.
1.7	planting in the ICHwk1, ICHvk1, ICHmw1, ICHmw2, ICHmw3, ESSFvc, ESSFwc1, ESSFwc2, ESSFw
2.0	all other areas

3. Height of Trees Relative to Competing Vegetation
   a) In addition to meeting the minimum height, tree height must be > the specified percentage relative to competing vegetation within a one metre radius of the trunk as defined in table 8.1B

Table 7.2: Tree Height Relative to Competing Vegetation.

% Ht Above Competing Vegetation.	Location/condition
125	ESSF, IDF, MS, PP
150	ICH

4. Stocking and Free Growing Surveys:
   - Free growing status will be evaluated using the MOF Stocking and Free Growing Survey Procedures Manual, dated May 21, 2002.
5. M Value for stocking and free growing surveys:
   - The maximum number of healthy, well-spaced trees that may be tallied in a single plot is calculated by dividing the target stocking standard for the BGC variant by the plot multiplier, and is rounded off to the nearest higher whole number if necessary.
6. Minimum Leave Tree Characteristics:
   - Advanced regeneration must meet the requirements of Appendix 10 of the Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook: Kamloops Region or Nelson Region, May 2000, to be acceptable.
7. Dispersed Strata
   - On standards units where dispersed, non-mappable complexes of differing site series are noted, the preferred and acceptable species for the applicable site series (as per table A) shall apply. The target and minimum stocking standards shall be based on the dominant site series.

Table 7.3 provides rationales for species deviations based on professional judgement, observation and trial results.

Table 7.3: Rationale for Species Deviations.

Species	BEC Subzone/Variant	Rationale
Lw	ICHmk2, ICHmw2, IDFmw2	Measurements of research trial established by MoFR Kalamalka Forestry Centre and surveys of plantations established in Okanagan TSA indicate excellent early performance of Lw in ICHmw3, ICHmk2 and IDFmw2. Licensee will continue to follow trial use restriction (footnote 23).
Lw	MSdm2	Lw is present in MSdm2 in TSA, and observations indicate very good growth performance
Pw	all ICH	Growth potential of Pw in ICH is well established. Availability of blister rust resistant seed is expected to substantially overcome risk of blister rust infection. Licensee will accept only planted, trees of known rust-resistant seed source in stocking and free growing surveys.
Py	ICHmw2/ IDFmw2/01	Surveys of trial plantations established in Okanagan TSA indicate excellent early performance of Py on drier ICH sites and IDFmw2/01. Licensee will use Py on trial basis (footnote 23) as part of the species mixtures on sites susceptible to root diseases.
Sx	ICHmw2/01	Carried over from 01YS site series preferred list.
Pli	ICHmw2/01/ IDFmw1/01	Surveys of numerous plantations in Okanagan TSA indicate that Pl regularly has demonstrated good to excellent long term performance on 01 site series.
Hw	ICHmw3	Licensee considers absence of Hw from reference guide to be an omission, as Hw is acceptable on adjacent drier (03) and wetter (04) site series.
Yc	ICHvk1, ICHwk1	Restricted to trial use only (footnote 23). Observations from small trials indicate promising performance.

The stocking standards apply to all FDU's.

The holder of the FSP is exempt from the requirement to produce a free growing stand on areas specified in sec. 44(3) a-i. With respect to intermediate cutting, In accordance with *FPPR* 44 (3)(h) the holder of the plan is exempt from the requirements to establish a free growing stand under *FRPA* section 29(2)(b) where the harvesting of timber under a TSL is:

(a) for commercial thinning, removal of individual trees or intermediate cutting of even-aged stands for forest health beetle proofing, and
(b) where the minimum basal area retained is greater than 20 m^2/ha.

In accordance with FPPR sec 16(4) and 44(4) the stocking standard that applies for a period of 12 months following completion of harvest is:

- a minimum basal area of 20 m^2/ha of merchantable species (Pli 12.5 cm dbh, other species 17.5 cm dbh),
- leave trees must meet or exceed the minimum leave tree characteristics described below.

Minimum leave tree characteristics:

- Stands Age Class 6 and Younger:
  - Layer 1 trees must meet limits defined in the Tree Wounding and Decay Guidebook (Feb 97)-Uneven Aged Management Objective to be acceptable. All trees must meet criteria defined in Appendix 10, Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook: Kamloops Region or Nelson Region - May 2000.
- Stands Age Class 7 and Older:
  - Layer 1 trees must meet the limits defined in the Cruising Manual (effective December 5, 2002) for tree classes 1, 2, 5, and 8. All trees must meet criteria defined in Appendix 10, Establishment to Free Growing Guidebook: Kamloops Region or Nelson Region - May 2000.

Minimum Strata Size for Reforestation Obligations:

This exemption does not apply to any contiguous strata greater than one hectare that, as a result of harvesting through a TSL issued by the TSM, have a retained basal area less than 20 m^2/ha. Such areas shall be reforested to the standards and time frames specified in Table A by BEC variant and site series.

Glossary

"Affected Species" means *Flammulated Owl, Coeur d'Alene Salamander* and *Tiger Salamander* in the context of the results and/or strategy being described.

"Agreement Holder" means the holder of a Timber Sale Licence or Road Permit granted by the TSM to which this FSP applies.

"Commencement Date" means the date the Term of this FSP begins, as specified in Paragraph 2.3.

"Core Area" means an area for:

- the Coeur d'Alene Salamander is <20ha where there is an occurrence of the Affected Species known to the Holder of this FSP which includes all suitable habitat,
- the Tiger Salamander is ≥ 5ha and <25ha where there is an occurrence of the Affected Species known to the Holder of this FSP which includes all suitable habitat,

"Cultural Heritage Resource" refers only to those resources that are the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act.

"FDU" means a forest development unit under this FSP.

"FPC" means the Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act RSBC 1996, c 159.

"FPPR" means the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, consolidated to December 31, 2004.

"FRPA" means the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, SBC 2002, c. 69, and applicable regulations made thereunder, as amended from time to time.

"FSP" means this Forest Stewardship Plan.

"KBHLP" means Kootenay Boundary Higher Level Plan.

"Minister" means the person who has, on behalf of government, approved this FSP, or such other person as that person may delegate.

"MTHB" means the mature timber harvesting landbase in the Forest District of the Affected Species.

"Management Area" means an area immediately adjacent to a Reserve Area of an amount that, for the,

- Flammulated Owl when combined with the reserve area, is ≥ 10ha and ≤ 30ha,
- Coeur d'Alene Salamander is a 20 – 40 m zone around the perimeter of the Core Area designed to protect the windfirmness and microclimate of the core area.
- Tiger Salamander is an area outside the Core Area that may be included to capture high quality habitat or to provide connectivity between populations.

"Management Zone" means, for the Flammulated Owl, an approximate 100m radius area surrounding the Core Area.

""MAL" means Ministry of Agriculture and Lands (formerly the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management).

"MoE" means the Ministry of Environment. (formerly the Ministry of Water, Air, Land Protection)

"MoFR" means the Ministry of Forests and Range (formerly the Ministry of Forests).

"Nest" means, for the Flammulated Owl, a nest that is occupied or reasonably capable of being occupied.

"Notice Criteria" means the Distribution and Attributes for the Affected Species.

"Reserve Area" means, for the Flammulated Owl, ≥7ha and ≤12ha around the nest site know to the holder of this FSP.

"RHLP" means Revelstoke Higher Level Plan.

"Submission Date" means the date specified in Paragraph 2.1.

"Term" means the period specified in Paragraph 2.2.

"TOC" means British Columbia Timber Sales. Okanagan Columbia Business Area.

"Total Habitat Required" means for:

- the Coeur d'Alene Salamander is 60ha,
- the Tiger salamander is 541ha,
- the Flammulated Owl is 540ha.

"TSA" means Timber Supply Area.

"TSL" means Timber Sale Licence.

"TSM" means the Timber Sales Manager for the BC Timber Sales Okanagan Columbia Business Area.

Appendix A

Forest Planning and Practices Regulation

Section 7 Notices

for

Species at Risk

Columbia and Okanagan Shuswap Forest Districts

(10 pages)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NOTICE – INDICATORS OF THE AMOUNT, DISTRIBUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT REQUIRED FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES AT RISK IN THE COLUMBIA FOREST DISTRICT

This Notice is given under the authority of section 7(2) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 14 04) and 9(3) of the *Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 21 04).

The following Notice includes indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of the species at risk outlined in Schedule 1.

Approved Wildlife Habitat Areas are not included in the indicators of amount, distribution and attributes for each of the species outlined in Schedule 1. As per section 7(3) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, forest tenure holders are exempt from the obligation to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in section 7(1) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, for approved Wildlife Habitat Areas.

This Notice applies to the Columbia Forest District.

Schedule 1

1: Coeur d'Alene Salamander (*Plethodon idahoensis*)

Amount:

1. 60 ha not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase of 36 ha.

Distribution:

1. The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide:
   - areas of suitable habitat of the size, spatial distribution and connectivity identified in the species account for Coeur d' Alene Salamander in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004).
2. The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Coeur d'Alene Salamander in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.

Attributes:

Species:
Couer D'alene
Salamander

Attribute	Characteristics
Size	Generally less than 20 ha in size although the size should be based on the extent of suitable aquatic habitat, micro-climate and hydrological considerations. Areas managed for this species should include a 20-40 m management zone around the core area. The core area should include all suitable habitat (i.e., deep wet talus) plus adjacent suitable foraging habitat (forested habitat within 50 m of the wet bedrock or talus). The area should encompass known observations and suitable aquatic habitat.
Habitat Attributes	Wet microhabitats are characterised by waterfall splash zones, rock seepages, fissured bedrock in association with streams, deep wet talus. Observations are more common in areas of steep topography with surficial bedrock. Minimum canopy cover at stream sites of 42% with a mean of 83% (+/- 15%). Canopy cover at seepage sites of 57% (+ - 15%)
Elevation	500 - 1550 m

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NOTICE – INDICATORS OF THE AMOUNT, DISTRIBUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT REQUIRED FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES AT RISK IN THE OKANAGAN SHUSWAP FOREST DISTRICT

This Notice is given under the authority of section 7(2) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 14 04) and 9(3) of the *Woodlot Licence Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 21 04).

The following Notice includes indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the survival of the species at risk outlined in Schedule 1.

Approved Wildlife Habitat Areas are not included in the indicators of amount, distribution and attributes for each of the species outlined in Schedule 1. As per section 7(3) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, forest tenure holders are exempt from the obligation to specify a result or strategy in relation to the objective set out in section 7(1) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation*, for approved Wildlife Habitat Areas.

This Notice applies to the Okanagan Shuswap Forest District (excluding Tree Farm License 49). Any further references to the Okanagan Shuswap Forest District within this Notice recognize that Tree Farm License 49 is excluded.

Schedule 1

1/ Tiger Salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*)

Amount:

1. 541 ha not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase of 300 ha.

Distribution:

1. The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide:
   - areas of suitable habitat of the size, spatial distribution and connectivity identified in the species account for Tiger Salamander in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004).
2. The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Tiger Salamander in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.

Wildlife Tree Class	2–4 for ponderosa pine; 4–7 for Douglas-fir (a mix would be ideal, but preference would be for lower end of decay range to maximize current suitability and longevity)
Structural Stage	2: herb (foraging for beetles, ants and other insects), 3a: low shrub (shrub stage for foraging when insects are abundant), 3b: high shrub (possibly used for foraging when insects are abundant), 5: immature forest (particularly in black cottonwood stands), 6: mature forest (black cottonwood, ponderosa pine and oak stands), 7: old-growth forest (black cottonwood, ponderosa pine and oak stands)
Elevation	Nesting in elevation between 250-1160 m

7) Fringed Myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*)

Amount:

1. **12 ha with no impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase.**

Distribution:

1. **The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide:**
   - **areas of suitable habitat of the size and spatial distribution identified in the species account for Fringed Myotis in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004).**
2. **The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Fringed Myotis in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.**

Attributes:

Species:
Fringed Myotis

Attribute	Characteristics
Size	Typically 12 ha but depends on site-specific factors, including the proximity to alternate roosts. Area should include a core area of 100m with a management zone of 100m. The design should take into consideration bat movements during the breeding season and that bats may require several maternity trees per year. An area for hibernacula should be similar in design however it will be an isolated feature and will not require connectivity.
Roosting Habitat Features	Day, night and maternity roosts are located in caves, rock crevices, mine tunnels and buildings. Fringed myotis roosts in colonies and therefore, suitable roosts must accommodate several individuals. Roosting in trees has not been documented in BC
Foraging Habitat Features	Use a variety of habitats including mid-elevation grasslands, deserts and woodlands. Typically in locations within 1 hour's flight of forested habitat. This species may also forage in orchards where roosts are provided and in old growth and mature stands.
Tree Species	The species is most closely associated with arid grassland and Ponderosa Pine-Douglas fir forest

Nesting and Roosting Habitat Features	Home ranges can be small in optimal habitat; a reasonable size is ~ 2.5-10 ha. Occupancy is closely associated with riparian habitats. A minimum of 2 suitable nesting cavities must be present to accommodate one breeding pair. Nesting and roosting occurs in tree cavities often made by Northern Flickers and Pileated Woodpeckers; dense vegetation thickets are also used for roosting.
Tree Size	34–44 cm dbh or larger for deciduous tree species. 74–85 cm dbh or larger for coniferous tree species. In the absence of trees with the preferred dbh, trees with ≥30 cm dbh should be retained for recruitment.
Wildlife Tree Class	2-6
Structural Stage	6 (mature forest), 7 (old forest).
Elevation	0–700 m

61 Lewis's Woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*)

Amount:

1. **84 ha with no impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase.**

Distribution:

1. **The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide:**
   - **areas of suitable habitat of the size and spatial distribution identified in the species account for Lewis's Woodpecker in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004).**
2. **The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Lewis's Woodpecker in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.**

Attributes:

Species: Lewis's Woodpecker

Attribute	Characteristics
Size	5-50 ha but depends on the area of suitable habitat.
Nesting Habitat	Old growth ponderosa pine or Douglas fir, typically >25% canopy closure with presence of large diameter dead or live snags (preferably ≥45 cm dbh and a minimum of 30cm dbh). In mature deciduous stands (i.e., paper birch), canopy closure varies (5-80%) and includes large trees (preferably ≥45 cm dbh and a minimum of 30 cm dbh). Nesting trees often have evidence of heartrot infection or broken tops or limbs.
Tree Species	Ponderosa pine, black cottonwood and Douglas fir.
Foraging Habitat Features	Includes open forests and valley bottoms, deciduous groves near lakes and streams, burns, logged areas, agricultural habitats such as orchards and farms, rural gardens, and urban areas. Broken-topped or large-limbed living or dead trees are used as hawking perches.
Tree Size	Preferably with greater than or equal to 45 cm dbh and a minimum of 30 cm dbh.

Foraging Habitat Features	Often forages within 300 m of nest during breeding season. Habitat is characterized by small forest openings (<1 ha) adjacent to Douglas-fir thickets and/or large veteran Douglas-firs or ponderosa pines with heavy branching for security. Understorey structure may be important in forest openings for foraging habitat.
Tree Size	64-77 cm. In the absence of trees with the preferred dbh, trees >35 cm or largest available should be retained for recruitment.
Wildlife Tree Class	1, 3-7
Structural Stage	6 (mature forest), 7 (old forest)
Elevation	400-1375 m

5) "Interior" Western Screech-Owl (*Otus kennicottii macfarlanei*)

Amount:

1. 110 ha not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase of 55 ha.

Distribution:

1. The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide:
   - areas of suitable habitat of the size and spatial distribution identified in the species account for "Interior" Western Screech-Owl in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004).
2. The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for "Interior" Western Screech-Owl in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.

Attributes:

Species:
Interior Western Screech-Owl

Attribute	Characteristics
Size	Typically between 5 and 30 ha. The area should include a 5–12 ha core area for the nest area and may include a ~100 m management zone. The management zone should include suitable foraging habitat. Other features to include are large diameter snags (particularly black cottonwood, trembling aspen, water birch, and broadleaf maple) with suitable nest cavities.
Tree Features	Visible woodpecker cavities or natural cavities, conks, fire scars, heartwood decay and broken tops.
Tree Species	Trembling aspen, black cottonwood, water birch, Douglas-fir, possibly ponderosa pine, and western larch.

Denning	Rock outcrops or talus habitat. Located on south facing slopes in Ponderosa Pine or Bunchgrass BEC zones.
Egg-laying Site Characteristics	South to southeast facing slopes, but are more likely to be found in abandoned rodent burrows than in talus or rock outcrops. Well drained sites.
Structural stage	1, 2 and 3
Elevation	250-1100 m.

4) Flammulated Owl (*Otus flammeolus*)

Amount:

1. 540 ha not exceeding an impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase of 420 ha.

Distribution:

1. The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide:
   - areas of suitable habitat of the size and spatial distribution identified in the species account for Flammulated Owl in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004).
2. The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Flammulated Owl in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.

Attributes:

Species: Flammulated Owl	
Attribute	**Characteristics**
Size	Between 10 and 30 ha, based on estimated home range size using habitat suitability information. Should include a core area of 7-12 ha that includes key foraging, the nest site and security habitats and ~100 m management zone. Consider a WTP ≥4 ha where salvage does not occur and where as many suitable wildlife trees as possible are maintained or recruited over the long term (~80 yrs).
Tree Features	Visible woodpecker or natural cavities, understory brush or thickets, snags with cavities.
Tree Species	Most commonly, Ponderosa pine, less commonly, Douglas-fir, trembling aspen or western larch.
Nesting Habitat Features	Includes multi-age class stands with multiple canopy layers, including a veteran tree component for nesting or roosting. Large diameter ponderosa pine for nest trees may be critical to sustain local populations. Nest in Pileated Woodpecker and Northern Flicker cavities and it is therefore important to consider nesting requirement of these species as well. Nests are often located within and or near foraging habitat.

Terrestrial Habitat	Most closely associated with herb (2) and shrub (3) structural stages for foraging, they will occur in open forest (4–7). Loose soil texture, deep soils, and an open habitat structure are more critical factors in determining foraging suitability. Terrestrial habitats include semi-arid habitats such as bunchgrass grasslands, sagebrush steppe, and open ponderosa pine forests.
Aquatic Habitat	Breeds in permanent or temporary aquatic habitats, generally in areas of shallow water (<1m). The absence of predatory fish dramatically increases the survival of eggs and tadpoles. Breeding habitat is used between April and July.
Elevation	275–1800 m but generally found breeding below 600 m.

5) "Great Basin" Gopher Snake (*Pituophis catenifer deserticola*)

Amount:

1. 6250 ha with no impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase.

Distribution:

1. The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide:
   - areas of suitable habitat of the size and spatial distribution identified in the species account for "Great Basin" Gopher Snake in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004).
2. The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for "Great Basin" Gopher Snake in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.

Attributes:

Species:
Great Basin
Gopher Snake

Attribute	Characteristics
Size	Approximately 200–300 ha but will depend on site specific factors such as area of suitable habitat and nearness to foraging areas.
Foraging Habitat Characteristics	Sites with low disturbance and absence of roads (populations are negatively impacted by mortality, particularly road mortality). Presence of retreat sites including structural elements such as rock outcrops, talus slopes, friable soils, course woody debris, burrows in areas with friable soils, concentrations of boulders, or other unconsolidated materials and vegetative cover. Areas with moderate to dense cover provided concealment cover to snakes and maintain foraging opportunities. Properly functioning riparian areas also may provide enhanced foraging opportunities. Grassland, parkland forest, wetland, and riparian areas provide foraging habitat for snakes. Foraging habitats must also provide suitable cover, in the form of vegetation and course woody debris, to provide protection from predation. Rock outcroppings and wildlife trees (class 8 and 9[dead fallen]) were observed to be important sources of cover for the snakes.

Attributes:

Species:
Tiger Salamander

Attribute	Characteristics
Size	Generally between 5-25 ha but will depend on the size and number of wetland included and the area of associated suitable upland habitat.
Terrestrial Habitat	Terrestrial habitat includes riparian habitats, open forest and sagebrush grasslands. Structural stage 2 and 3 are generally used but this species will used later structural stages if the forest is open and soils are suitable (uncompacted). Presence of coarse woody debris, digs and mammal burrows. Uncompacted soils.
Aquatic Habitat	Breeds in both temporary and permanent aquatic water bodies that retain water into late July or August. Water depth generally > 1m. Presence of emergent vegetation. Absence of predatory fish. Permanent water bodies are required for Paedogensis to occur - paedogen lakes are generally free of predatory fish, permanent and deep enough to prevent freezing solid during the winter.
Elevation	300 - 1250 m

2) Great Basin Spadefoot (*Spea intermontana*)

Amount:

1. **200 ha with no impact to the mature timber harvesting landbase.**

Distribution:

1. **The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide:**
   - **areas of suitable habitat of the size and spatial distribution identified in the species account for Great Basin Spadefoot in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004).**
2. **The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Great Basin Spadefoot in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.**

Attributes:

Species:
Spadefoot Toad

Attribute	Characteristics
Size	Approximately 10 ha but will depend on site-specific factors such as size of water feature and extent of surrounding suitable habitat. The core area should include the aquatic breeding site(s) and suitable uplands within ~250 m to protect most of the aestivation habitat.

Tree Size	Large ponderosa pine trees 30-50cm dbh and all large ponderosa pine trees >50cm dbh. Retain all large wildlife trees >31cm dbh (class 3-8)
Wildlife Tree Class	4
Elevation	300-854 m

81 Spotted Bat (*Euderma maculatum*)

Amount:

1. 8 ha with no impacts to the mature timber harvesting landbase

Distribution:

1. The amount of habitat referenced above must be distributed to provide:
   - areas of suitable habitat of the size and spatial distribution identified in the species account for Spotted Bat in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* (Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004).
2. The areas described above are located within the biogeoclimatic units and preferred elevations identified in the species account for Spotted Bat in the *Accounts and Measures for Managing Identified Wildlife* in the Identified Wildlife Management Strategy Version 2004.

Attributes:

Species:
Spotted Bat

Attribute	Characteristics
Size	5-10 ha, the area should related to the size of the roost feature (i.e., cliff face) and may in some cases be larger than 10 ha. The core of the area will consist of the roost cliff and talus base, the management zone should be 100 m around the roost cliff
Roosting Habitat Features	Steep, high cliffs within a few kilometres of suitable feeding areas (riparian areas, marshes, fields, grasslands, and open forest) and close to a source of water are important as day roosts. These sites are typically located in crevices in steep, tall cliffs
Foraging Habitat Features	Grassland, parkland, forest, wetland, and riparian areas. Foraging corridors, such as lake edges, may also be used
Structural Stage	There are no structural stage preferences known for this species, as they roost in large cliffs and often forage well above the canopy
Elevation	Variable. Typically between 300 to 900 m, although most occurrences are below 500 m. In other parts of its range, it has been found from sea level to 3300 m

Appendix B

Forest Planning and Practices Regulation

Section 7 Notices

for

Ungulate Winter Range

Golden, Revelstoke and Okanagan Timber Supply Areas

(6 pages)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NOTICE – INDICATORS OF THE AMOUNT, DISTRIBUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT REQUIRED FOR THE WINTER SURVIVAL OF UNGULATE SPECIES IN THE GOLDEN TIMBER SUPPLY AREA

This notice is given under the authority of section 7(2) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 14 04) and 9(3) of the *Woodlot License Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 21 04).

The following notice includes indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the winter survival of the ungulate species outlined in Schedule 1.

This notice applies as specified within the Golden Timber Supply Area, (excluding parks and protected areas and NDT 4 areas)

Schedule 1

Golden Timber Supply Area (TSA)

I) Ungulate Species: Moose

Amount:
A maximum of 18,716 ha, which includes 5,615 hectares of snow interception cover. .

Distribution:
Winter ranges are to be located in forested habitats within appropriate slopes, aspects and elevations typical of winter ranges in south eastern BC according to the attributes below. Winter range foraging habitat, security cover and snow interception cover is to be located by planning cells to provide a spatial distribution of attributes throughout the winter ranges.

Attributes:

1. Snow interception cover:
   - coniferous stands, greater than 60 years old,
   - crown closure of at least 40%.

2. Foraging habitat:
   - provided by sites located in close proximity to snow interception cover that contain preferred winter ground forage species, such as *Salix* spp.

II) Ungulate Species Rocky Mountain Elk Mule Deer White-tailed Deer

Amount:
A maximum of 23,236 hectares, which includes 6,947 ha of snow interception cover.

Distribution:
Winter ranges are to be located in forested habitats within appropriate slopes, aspects and elevations typical of winter ranges in south eastern BC according to the attributes below. Winter range foraging habitat, security cover and snow interception cover is to be located by planning cells to provide a spatial distribution of attributes throughout the winter ranges.

Attributes:

1. Snow interception cover:
   - mature coniferous stands, greater than 100 years old,
   - crown closure of at least 40% in moderate and deep snow areas.

2. Foraging habitat:
   - provided by sites located in close proximity to snow interception cover that contain preferred winter ground forage species, such as *Ceanothus* spp., saskatoon, *Rosa* spp., maple, *Salix* spp., *Cornus stolonifera* (red-osier dogwood), *Pseudoroegneria spicata* (bluebunch wheatgrass) and;
   - provided by sites that contain arboreal lichens and or needles of mature Douglas-fir.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NOTICE – INDICATORS OF THE AMOUNT, DISTRIBUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT REQUIRED FOR THE WINTER SURVIVAL OF UNGULATE SPECIES IN THE OKANAGAN IMBER SUPPLY AREA

This notice is given under the authority of section 7(2) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 14 04).

The following notice includes indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the winter survival of the ungulate species outlined in Schedule 1.

This notice applies as specified within Okanagan-Shuswap Timber Supply Area.

Schedule 1:

Okanagan Shuswap Timber Supply Area

1. Mule Deer

Amount: A maximum of 213,192 ha, which includes 52,096 ha of snow intereception cover.

Distribution: Winter range foraging habitat and snow intereception cover is to be located by planning cells to provide a spatial distribution of attributes throughout the winter ranges. Utilizing where possible, geographic features and administrative boundaries the area described above are located in forest types at the elevation and on slope aspects typical of ungulate winter ranges in south eastern BC according to the attributes below.

Attributes:

1. Snow intereception cover:
   - Snow intereception cover is defined as follows:
     coniferous stands, with a high percentage of Douglas-fir dominants and or co-dominants
     Shallow snowpack zone: minimum of 140 years; with a clumped distribution
     Moderate snowpack zone: minimum of: 120 years in up to 50% of area, and 175 years in the remainder; crown closure of at least 36%

- Deep snowpack zone: minimum of 100 years; crown closure of at least 46%

2. Foraging habitat:
   - provided by sites that contain:
     - preferred winter ground forage species, such as *Ceanothus* spp., saskatoon, *Rosa* spp., maple, *Salix* spp., and red-osier dogwood, or
     - provided by sites that contain arboreal lichens and or needles and twigs of mature Douglas-fir
   - located within, or in close proximity to, snow interception cover

II. Moose

Amount: 161,952 ha of Crown forested land base, which includes 53,444 ha of cover.

Distribution:

Winter range foraging habitat and cover is to be distributed proportionately within distinct moose winter ranges, located in forest types at the elevation and on slope aspects typical of ungulate winter ranges in south eastern BC.

Attributes:

1. Foraging habitat:
   - Maintain a minimum of 15% of the net forested land base in early seral stands; early seral is defined as:
     - In the IDF and ICH zones – less than 25 years
     - In the MS and ESSF zones – less than 35 years

2. Cover:
   - Cover is defined as coniferous stands of a least 16 m in height with a relatively high canopy closure to provide both snow interception and security cover.
   - At least 50% of cover is to be in patches of 20 ha. or greater
   - Where possible, cover is to be in close proximity to important riparian features
   - Deciduous forest, old burns or non productive sites

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NOTICE – INDICATORS OF THE AMOUNT, DISTRIBUTION AND ATTRIBUTES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT REQUIRED FOR THE WINTER SURVIVAL OF UNGULATE SPECIES IN THE REVELSTOKE TIMBER SUPPLY AREA

This notice is given under the authority of section 7(2) of the *Forest Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 14/04) and 9(3) of the *Woodlot License Planning and Practices Regulation* (B.C. Reg. 21/04).

The following notice includes indicators of the amount, distribution and attributes of wildlife habitat required for the winter survival of the ungulate species outlined in Schedule 1.

This notice applies as specified within the Revelstoke Timber Supply Area, (excluding parks and protected areas, woodlots and Landscape Units R3, R7, R10 and R20).

Schedule 1

Revelstoke TSA

1) Ungulate Species: Moose

Amount:
A maximum of 321 ha, which includes 96 ha of snow interception cover

Distribution:
Winter ranges are to be located in forested habitats within appropriate slopes, aspects and elevations typical of winter ranges in south eastern BC according to the attributes below. Winter range foraging habitat, security cover and snow interception cover is to be located by planning cells to provide a spatial distribution of attributes throughout the winter ranges.

Attributes:

1. Snow interception cover:
   - coniferous stands, greater than 60 years old,
   - crown closure of at least 40%.

2. Foraging habitat:
   - provided by sites located in close proximity to snow interception cover that contain preferred winter ground forage species, such as *Salix* spp.

II) Ungulate Species Rocky Mountain Elk Mule Deer White-tailed Deer

Amount:
A maximum of 17,990 ha, which includes 5,397 ha of snow interception cover.

Distribution:
Winter ranges are to be located in forested habitats within appropriate slopes, aspects and elevations typical of winter ranges in south eastern BC according to the attributes below. Winter range foraging habitat, security cover and snow interception cover is to be located by planning cells to provide a spatial distribution of attributes throughout the winter ranges.

Attributes:

1. Snow interception cover:
   - mature coniferous stands, greater than 100 years old,
   - crown closure of at least 40% in moderate and deep snow areas.

2. Foraging habitat:
   - provided by sites located in close proximity to snow interception cover that contain preferred winter ground forage species, such as *Ceanothus* spp., saskatoon, *Rosa* spp., maple, *Salix* spp., *Cornus stolonifera* (red-osier dogwood), *Pseudoroegneria spicata* (bluebunch wheatgrass) and;
   - provided by sites that contain arboreal lichens and or needles of mature Douglas-fir.

Appendix C

District Manager Direction

For

Basal Area Riparian Basal Area Retention

Columbia Forest District

(2 pages)

2001-2005 Forest Development Plan
DM Direction
Riparian Basal Area Retention
October 18, 2000

Background: The *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* (FPC) requires under (OPR) Section 18(v), that "the general objectives for riparian management zones, including the range of basal area retention by riparian class", are included in forest development plans.

Process:
Attached is a table which shows the ~~maximum~~ average basal area retention requirements for each riparian class within the riparian management zone, for streams, wetlands, and lakes; as defined in the *Riparian Management Area Guidebook* (1995).

This table is a summary of the maximum overall levels of retention within the riparian management zones for each riparian class of stream, wetland and lake that are anticipated to result from consistent implementation of the best management practices recommended in the *Riparian* guidebook. The maximum overall levels of retention represent the average levels ot retention for all of the riparian management zones for each riparian class of stream wetland, or lake that occur within the cutblocks identified in a forest development plan. Realistically, the ranges may vary from 0% to 100% on a block-specific basis.

The signing forester will prescribe the range of basal area retention on a block-specific basis; however the overall objective within a TFL/Landscape Unit will be to attempt to achieve the goal of a maximum of 50% basal retention overall. When considering basal area, consider the site-specific conditions of the riparian management zone in terms of biodiversity variables ie. blowdown, wildlife trees, coarse woody debris, below merchantable diameter stem retention, etc.

After a review and comment period, this table will be incorporated into the 2001-2005 Columbia Forest Development Plan District Manager direction to licencees. Please ensure that all Silviculture Prescriptions that are prepared are consistent with the FDP direction in regard to basal area retention. This means that there should be a basal area range for each stream, wetland, and lake stated in the SP.

David Raven
District Manager
Columbia Forest District

2000-2004 Forest Development Plan
DM Direction
Riparian Basal Area Retention

DRAFT

Stream Classification

Riparian Class	Riparian Reserve Zone(m)	Riparian Management Zone(m)	Riparian Management Area(m)	Maximum Range of Basal Area Retention(%)
S1	50	20	70	50
S2	30	20	50	50
S3	20	20	40	50
S4	0	30	30	25
S5	0	30	30	25
S6	0	20	20	5

Wetland Classification

Riparian Class	Riparian Reserve Zone(m)	Riparian Management Zone(m)	Riparian Management Area(m)	Maximum Range of Basal Area Retention(%)
W1	10	40	50	25
W2	10	20	30	25
W3	0	30	30	25
W4	0	30	30	25
W5	10	40	50	25

Lake Classification

Riparian Class	Riparian Reserve Zone(m)	Riparian Management Zone(m)	Riparian Management Area(m)	Maximum Range of Basal Area Retention(%)
L2	10	20	30	25
L3	0	30	30	25
L4	0	30	30	25

** TOTAL PAGE.05 **

Appendix D

District Manager Direction

For Lakeshore Management

in the

Okanagan Shuswap Forest District (Aug 28, 1997)

and other information related to the management of lakes

(2 pages)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

File: 12600-60/Lakes

August 28, 1997

To: All Major Licensees
Okanagan Timber Supply Area

Attached please find the new lake classifications under the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act* (FPC) for lakes in the Okanagan TSA. Effective immediately, the lakeshore management portion of the Okanagan TSA Harvesting Guidelines is superseded by the *Lake Classification and Lakeshore Management Guidebook, Kamloops Forest Region*.

The guidebook details specific management requirements for the Lakeshore Management Zone (LMZ) on classified lakes. It is our expectation that these guidelines will be applied consistently across all classified lakes.

One result of the new classification is that a number of "A" class lakes under the Okanagan TSA Guidelines are now classified as "B" lakes under the Forest Practices Code. To ensure that the earlier public commitment of no clearcutting within the LMZ for these lakes is maintained, we want to reaffirm the guidebook recommendation for no clearcutting in these LMZs unless no other silviculture system is suitable.

It is our belief that partial cutting that retains at least 50 percent of the original stand basal area is appropriate for harvesting in the management zone of these "B" lakes. Where the soils or stand ecology are not suited to conventional single tree selection, there are numerous alternatives such as group selection, irregular shelterwood and group shelterwood with reserves. These systems must be considered before clearcutting, and a strong rationale would be required if the licensee were to propose clearcutting around these lakes. Please note that the guidebook states that any management activity within a "B" lake LMZ should meet the Retention visual quality objective, where there are visual concerns.

If you have any questions, please contact the Timber Officer or Recreation Officer of your nearest Forest District Office.

Yours truly,

Original signed by:	*Original signed by*	*Original signed by:*
John H. Wenger	Ken Belik	Ron Racine
District Manager	District Manager	District Manager
Penticton Forest District	Vernon Forest District	Salmon Arm Forest District

Ministry of Forests — Penticton Forest District

Mailing Address
102 Industrial Place
Penticton, British Columbia
V2A 7C8

Tel: (250) 490-2200
Fax: (250) 490-2283

Location
102 Industrial Place
Penticton, British Columbia
V2A 7C8

References in the District Manager Direction (Aug 27, 1997) to the Lake Classification and Lakeshore Management Guidebook, Kamloops Forest Region can be viewed at http://www.gov.ba.ca/tasb/LEGREGS/FPC.FPCGUIDE/kamlake/Kam-toc.htm.

GIS query results for classified lakes within the Okanagan Shuswap Forest District

Lake	FDU
White/Little White Lakes	ge366
Chum Lake	Chum Lake
Harper Lake	Chase Harper
Spa Lake/Arthur Lakes	Bolean
Woods Lake	ge343 (Adelphi Creek)
Sucker/Lavigure Lakes	Barton Hills
Chapperon Lake	Barton
Rat/Ellin/Windy Lakes	Windy
Barton/Old Dave	Barton Lake
Whitehead Lake	Whitehead Lake
Glen Lake	Glen Lake
Derenzy/Culper Lakes	Skaha
Allendale Lake	Skaha
Loch Lost/Loch Long/Greystokes Lakes	Mission-Greystokes
Linden Lake	Mission-Greystokes
Shiell Lake	Kettle
Sigalet/Haggkvist Lakes	ge354 (Ireland Creek)
Clier Lake	Echo Lake
Bardolph/Becker Lakes	Coldstream Creek
Towgood/Damer/High/King Edward/Streak/Oyama Lakes	Kal Slopes
Mosquito/Harris/Nahm/Home Lakes	ge449 (Harris Creek)

Appendix E

Additional Information

For

Classified Lakes

Columbia Forest District

(2 pages)

GIS query results for classified lakes within the Columbia Forest District

Lake	Mapsheet	Landscape Unit	FDU
Bearpaw Lake (high elevation on TFL23)	082L069	R1	TFL 23
Pingston Lake (TFL 23)	082L070	R1	TFL 23
Echo Lake	082L090	R3	Drimmie Cr.
Wetask Lake	082L099	R7	Wetask Lake
Begbie Lake (TFL 23)	082L100	R4	TFL 23
Hanner Lake	082M010	R20	Jumping Cr.
Dainard Lake	082N019	G27	Ice River
Susan Lake	082N053	G15	Blackwater Ridge
Help Lake	082N063	G16	Blackwater Ridge
Blackwater Lake	082N063	G16	Blackwater Ridge
Aid Lake	082N063	G16	Blackwater Ridge
Comfort Lake	082N063	G16	Blackwater Ridge

Appendix F

Cultural Heritage Resource Evaluation Methodology

For the purposes of this document **"cultural heritage resource"** refers only to those resources that are the focus of a traditional use by an aboriginal people that is of continuing importance to that people, and not regulated under the Heritage Conservation Act.

Cultural Heritage Resource Methodology

A cultural heritage resource evaluation will be conducted by a qualified person using the following methodology.

1. If the cultural heritage resource consists of only culturally modified trees (CMT's) the qualified person will
   (a) Record the location
   (b) conduct a CMT survey
   (c) The survey results and recommendations will be made known to the Aboriginal Liaison Officer for First Nations consultation.

2. If the cultural heritage resource consists of values other than CMT's then the qualified person will:
   (a) Record the location of the cultural heritage resource
   (b) Evaluate the impact of the proposed forest practice on the cultural heritage resource
   (c) Prepare recommendations to mitigate the impact on, conserve or protect the cultural heritage resource considering
      i. The relative value or importance of the cultural heritage resource to the affected First Nation
      ii. The relative abundance or scarcity of the cultural heritage resource.
      iii. The impact that conserving or protecting the cultural heritage resource has on the TSM's ability to sell timber.

   Communicate the findings of the evaluation to the First Nation in whose traditional territory the area lies.

Appendix G

Okanagan TSA Draft Order & Draft Maps

Map 8: OSLRMP Area
Map 1: Enhanced Coarse Woody Debris Areas
Map 2: Intensive Recreation Areas
Map 3: Regionally Significant Trail Corridors
Map 4: Tourism Areas
Map 5: Elk Areas
Map 6: Marten Areas
Map 7: Fisher Areas

From: Bedard, Brian FOR:EX
Sent: Wednesday, January 11, 2006 9:05 AM
To: 'forest.solutions@shaw.ca'
Subject: FW: Update on FRPA objectives for the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP

Phil...Just in case you haven't yet seen this. FYI.

-----Original Message-----
From: Fukumoto, Jeff FOR:EX
Sent: Wednesday, January 11, 2006 8:07 AM
To: Gill, Dave FOR:EX; Bedard, Brian FOR:EX; Wright, Jim FOR:EX
Subject: FW: Update on FRPA objectives for the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP

~~~~~~

Jeff Fukumoto
Operations Manager
BC Timber Sales
Okanagan Columbia Timber Sales Office

Ph (250) 558-1706 (Vernon) Fax (250) 549-5485
Cell # (250) 309-4302
e-mail jeff.fukumoto@gems2.gov.bc.ca

-----Original Message-----
From: Smith, Rick A FOR:EX
Sent: Tuesday, January 10, 2006 4:17 PM
To: Al Whitmore; MacDonald, Archie FOR:IN; Holland, Bob FOR:IN; Bedard, Brian FOR:EX; Cam Leadbeater; Dan Battistella; Cocciolo, Fernando FOR:IN; Glen Dick; Gord Slugget; Grant Thompson; Jay Mervyn; Fukumoto, Jeff FOR:EX; Lipsett, Jeff FOR:IN; Knight, Jim FOR:IN; John Drew; Ligtenberg, John FOR:IN; Rouck, Kerry FOR:IN; Mark Tamas; Merv Herman; Wilson, Murray FOR:IN; Nick Arkle; Paul Birzins; Paul Ross; Peter Love; Rob Kennett; Pereverzoff, Serg FOR:EX
Cc: Kaplun, Bernie FOR:EX; Ladyman, Katherine FOR:EX; Backer, Ralph FOR:EX; Hill, Glenn E FOR:EX; Racine, Ron FOR:EX; Knowles, Paul FOR:EX; Beltz, Janet FOR:EX; Goodman, Eric FOR:EX
Subject: FW: Update on FRPA objectives for the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP

Regards,

Rick Smith
Operations Manager
Okanagan Shuswap Forest District
Phone: (250) 558-1791 Fax: 549-5485
Rick.A.Smith@gov.bc.ca

-----Original Message-----
From: Britton, Jim ILMB:EX
Sent: January 6, 2006 1:40 PM
To: 'Curry, Sean'; Rouck, Kerry FOR:IN; Smith, Rick A FOR:EX; Annand, Robert B FOR:EX
Subject: FW: Update on FRPA objectives for the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP

FYI
~~~~~~

Please forward this note to the District Steering Committee and SOFA.

Many thanks.

Jim

-----Original Message-----

From: Britton, Jim ILMB:EX
Sent: January 6, 2006 12:46 PM
To: XT:Manchester, Lloyd Earthcare EAO:IN; 'ajbawtree@telus.net'; Erin Nelson; Jim Cooperman; Rouck, Kerry FOR:IN; Smith, Rick A FOR:EX; Furness, Grant A ENV:EX; Goodman, Eric FOR:EX; Kaplun, Bernie FOR:EX; Knowles, Paul FOR:EX; McBeth, Dave FOR:EX; McRae, Ted B FOR:EX; Porcheron, Ross ILMB:EX
Cc: Macdonald, Terry ILMB:EX; Britton, Jim ILMB:EX; Porcheron, Ross ILMB:EX
Subject: Update on FRPA objectives for the Okanagan Shuswap LRMP

Dear FRPA Focus Group:

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

ILMB has received several requests for more time to review the draft objectives, so we have decided to extend the review period.

One result of this decision is that the objectives will now be established under the new *Land Amendment Act* (2003) and *Land Use Objectives Regulation* rather than the *Forest Practices Code* and *Strategic Planning Regulation*. The new act and regulation come into effect on February 1, 2006.

We will re-advertise the draft order in the near future and provide a 60 day period for review and comment. We are also taking advantage of this short hiatus to correct a couple of glitches in the November draft.

Please forward this note to anyone you know who might be interested. Since Terry is away until January 17th, and I don't have a distribution list for the Plan Implementation and Monitoring Committee, I would especially appreciate your sending this to other members.

Many thanks!

Jim

Jim Britton, P.Geo.
Regional Client Services Division
Integrated Land Management Bureau
Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
1259 Dalhousie Drive
Kamloops, BC V2C 5Z5
Tel: 250-371-6243
Fax: 250-371-6234
E-mail: jim.britton@gov.bc.ca

Call toll-free via Enquiry BC: 1-800-663-7867
(from Vancouver: 604-660-2421; from Victoria: 387-6121)

"Nothing is so dark that it does not have light, and in the end only the light matters." Martin Kochanski

Draft November 18, 2005

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND LANDS

ESTABLISHING RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONES AND OBJECTIVES SET BY GOVERNMENT IN THE AREA COVERED BY THE OKANAGAN-SHUSWAP LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN IN THE OKANAGAN SHUSWAP FOREST DISTRICT

(Section 3 of the *Forest Practices Code of British Columbia Act)*

I, the Honourable Pat Bell, Minister Agriculture and Lands, hereby make this order.

Establishment of resource management zones

1 The following areas shown on the attached maps, 1 through 8, are established as resource management zones:

(a) enhanced levels of coarse woody debris area shown on map 1;

(b) intensive recreation areas shown on map 2;

(c) regionally significant trail corridors shown on map 3;

(d) tourism areas shown on map 4;

(e) elk areas shown on map 5;

(f) marten areas shown on map 6;

(g) fisher areas shown on map 7;

(h) Okanagan-Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan area shown on map 8.

Objective set by government for the enhanced levels of coarse woody debris area

2 The objective for the enhanced levels of coarse woody debris area shown on Map 1 is to provide increased conservation of soil, wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level by retaining enhanced levels of coarse woody debris in harvested areas.

Objective set by government for intensive recreation areas

3 The objective for intensive recreation areas shown on Map 2 is to maintain the attributes that provide for the diverse range of quality recreational experiences.

Objective set by government for regionally significant trail corridors

4 The objective for regionally significant trail corridors shown on Map 3 is to maintain the attributes that provide for a diverse range of quality recreational experiences.

Objective set by government for tourism areas

5 The objective for tourism areas shown on Map 4 is to maintain foreground visual quality.

Objective set by government for elk areas

6 The objective for elk areas shown on Map 5 is to maintain congregation areas and movement corridors between summer and winter ranges.

Objective set by government for marten areas

7 The objective for marten areas shown on Map 6 is to maintain forage, cover and connectivity for marten.

Objective set by government for fisher areas

8 The objective for fisher areas shown on Map 7 is to maintain forage, cover and connectivity for fisher.

Objectives set by government for the Okanagan-Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan area

9 The objectives for the Okanagan-Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan area shown on Map 8 are:

(a) to provide increased conservation of soil, wildlife and biodiversity at the stand level by retaining basic levels of coarse woody debris in harvested areas;

(b) to restore a natural landscape appearance to those sites within established scenic areas that have been visually impacted by past forest development;

(c) to maintain resources and values associated with timber and silviculture, Mule Deer; Big Horn Sheep, Mountain Goat, recreation, visual landscapes, and access when planning and implementing forest health operations;

(d) to minimize adverse impacts caused by access construction, such as a road, on the following resource values: Big Horn Sheep; Grizzly Bear; Mountain Caribou; Mountain Goat; Mule Deer; grasslands and low elevation forests (Ecosystem - Natural Disturbance Type 4); walk-in lakes; intensive recreation areas; regionally significant trail corridors;

(e) to provide increased conservation of water, fish, wildlife, and biodiversity associated with streams classified as S4, S5, and S6 as those classifications are defined in section 47 of the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation made under the Forest and Range Practices Act, by maintaining enhanced riparian reserves over a total of 10,000 hectares of timber harvesting land base, and an enhanced level of riparian management zone retention;

(f) to maintain Williamson's Sapsucker breeding sites.

Effective date of this order

10 (1) This order is effective January 31, 2006.

(2) Despite section 16 (2) of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, the 4 month period referred to in that provision does not apply to this order, and instead a forest stewardship plan or amendment must comply with this order if the plan or amendment is submitted for approval after the effective date of this order.

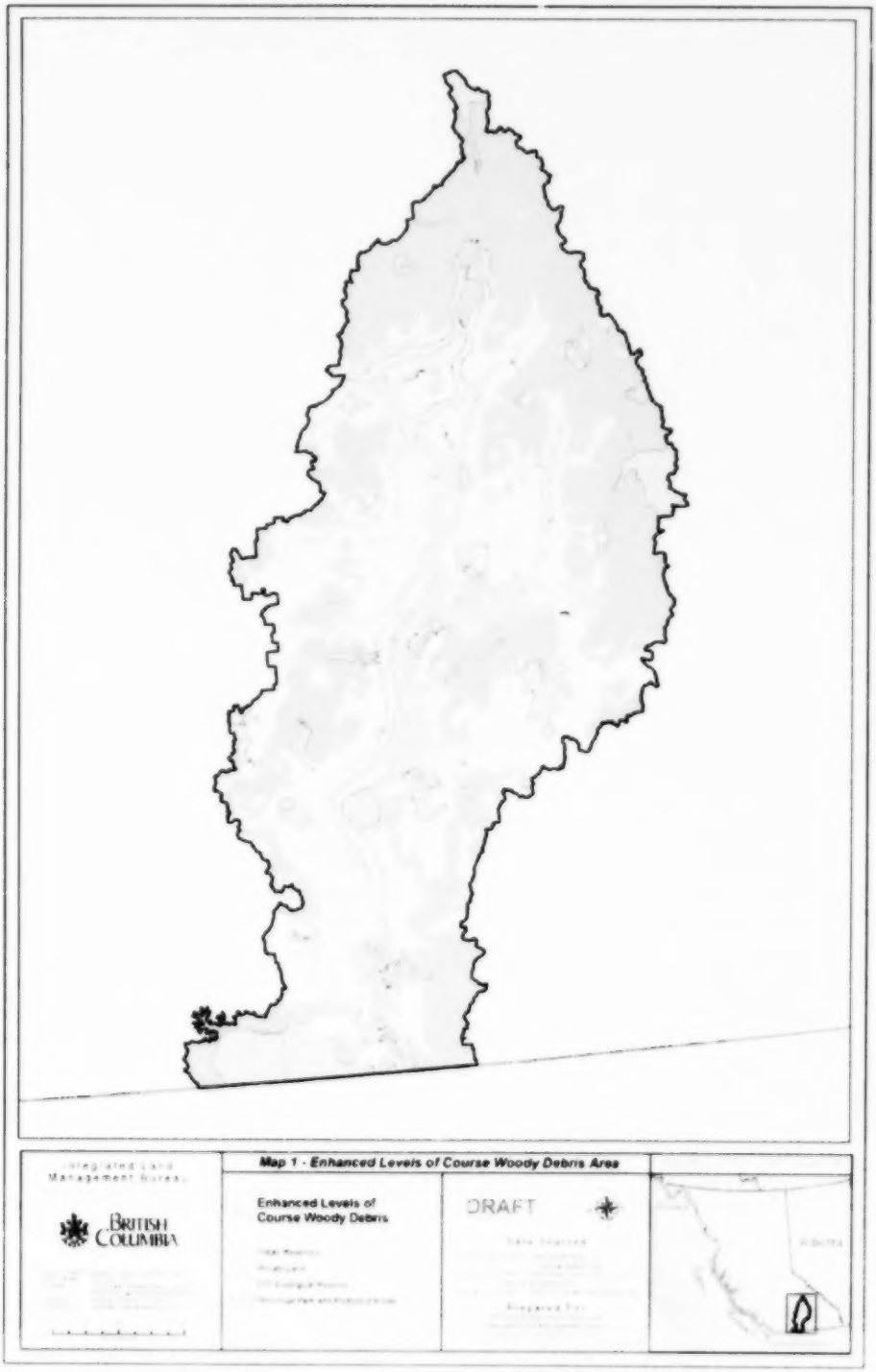
(3) Pursuant to section 8 of the *Forest and Range Practices Act*, an approved forest stewardship plan must be amended to take this order into account,

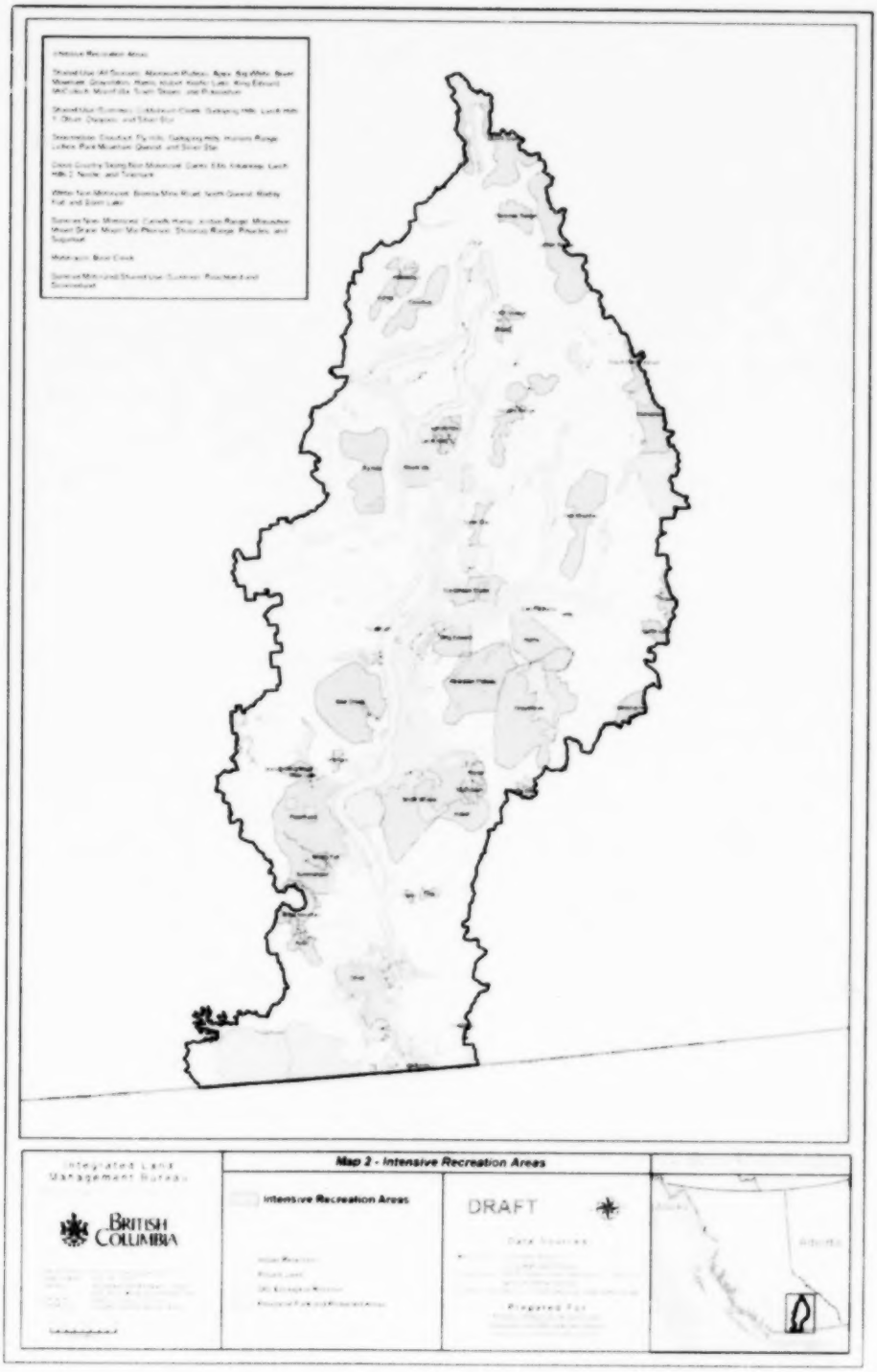
(a) on or before 6 months after the effective date of this order, if the plan was approved on or before the effective date, or

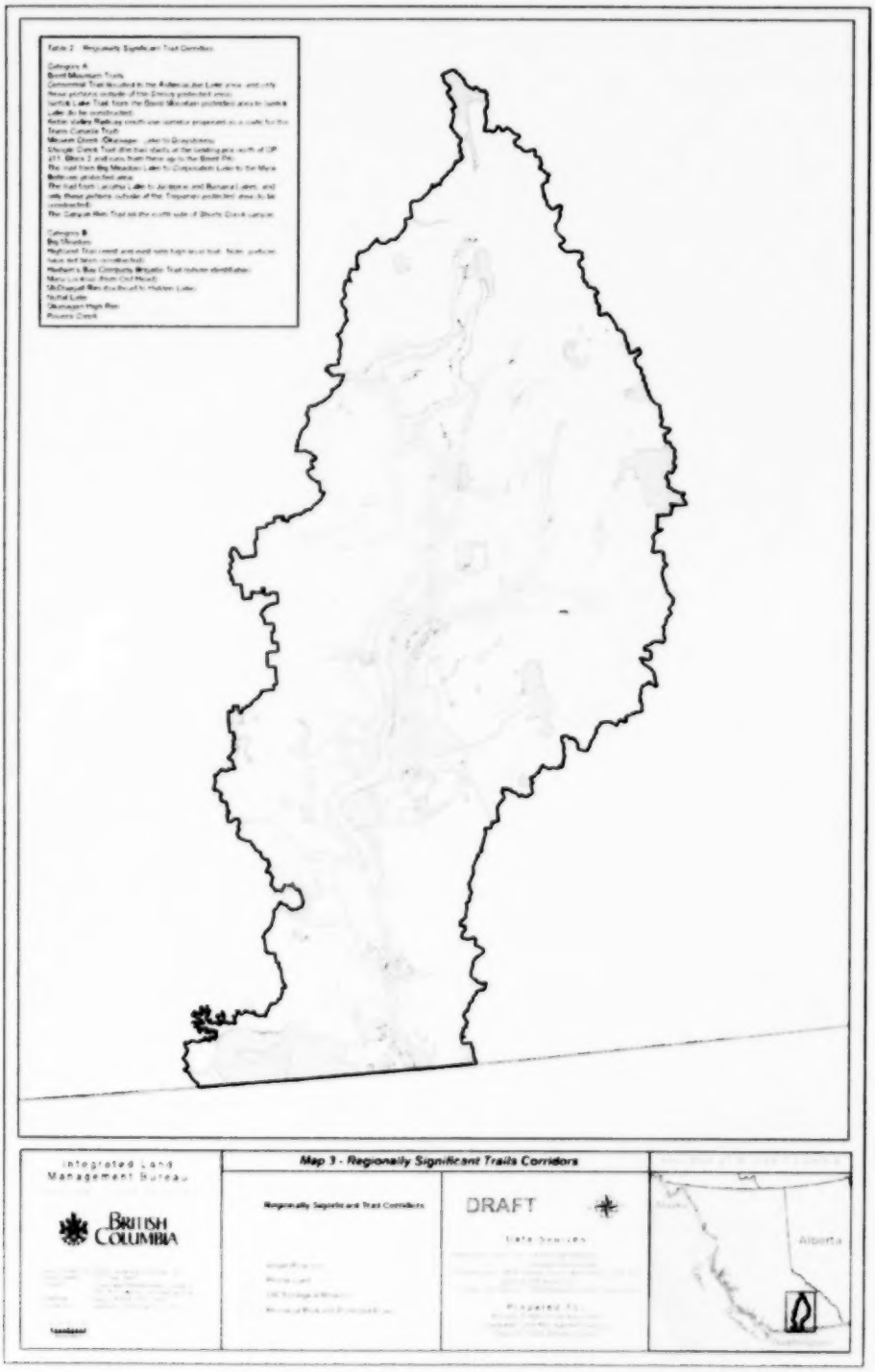
(b) on or before 4 months after the effective date of this order, if the plan was submitted for approval before the effective date and approved after.

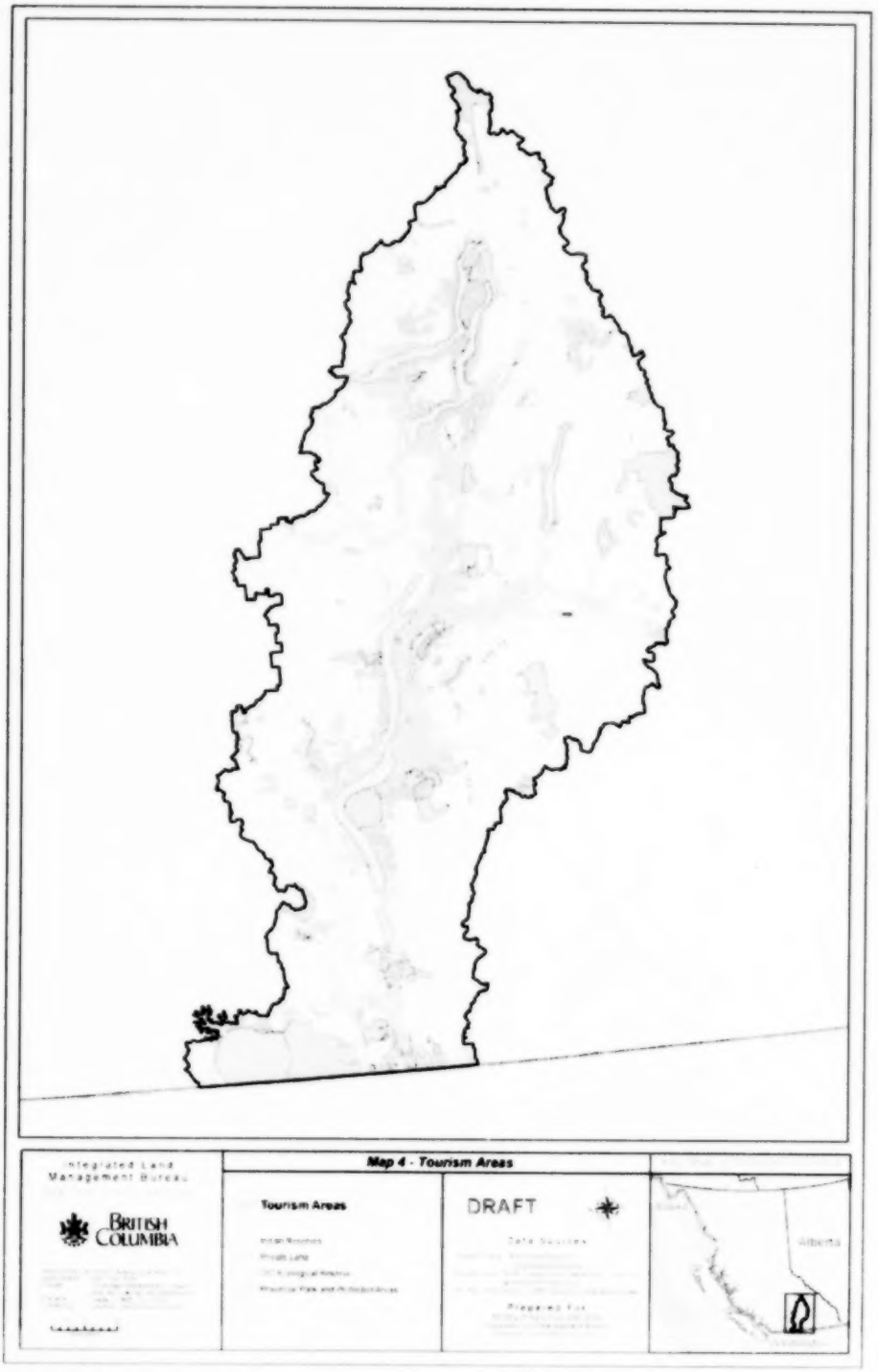
(4) This order does not apply to forest development plans or amendments, range stewardship plans or amendments, or woodlot licence plans or amendments.

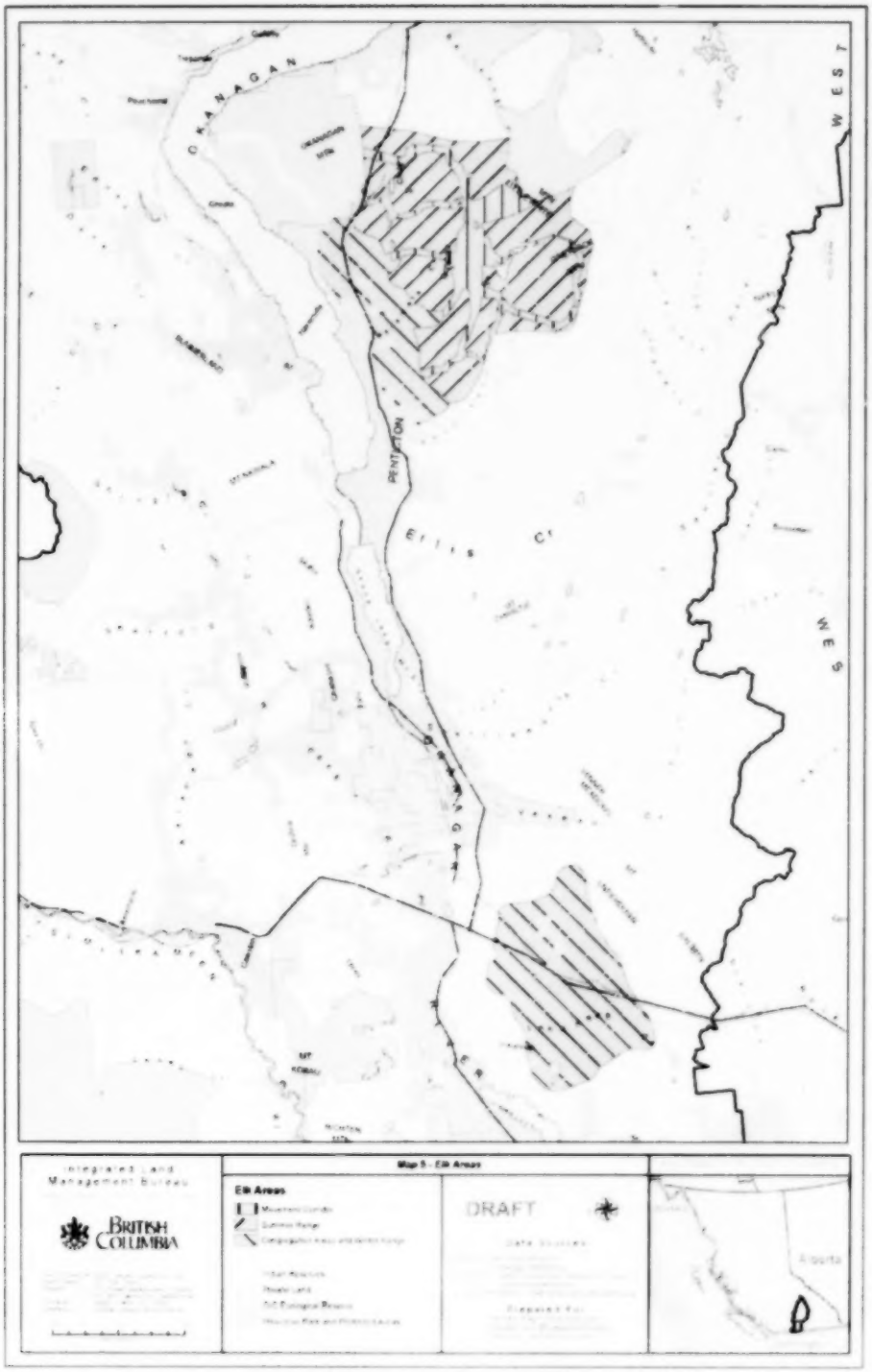
The Honourable Pat Bell Date
Minister of Agriculture and Lands

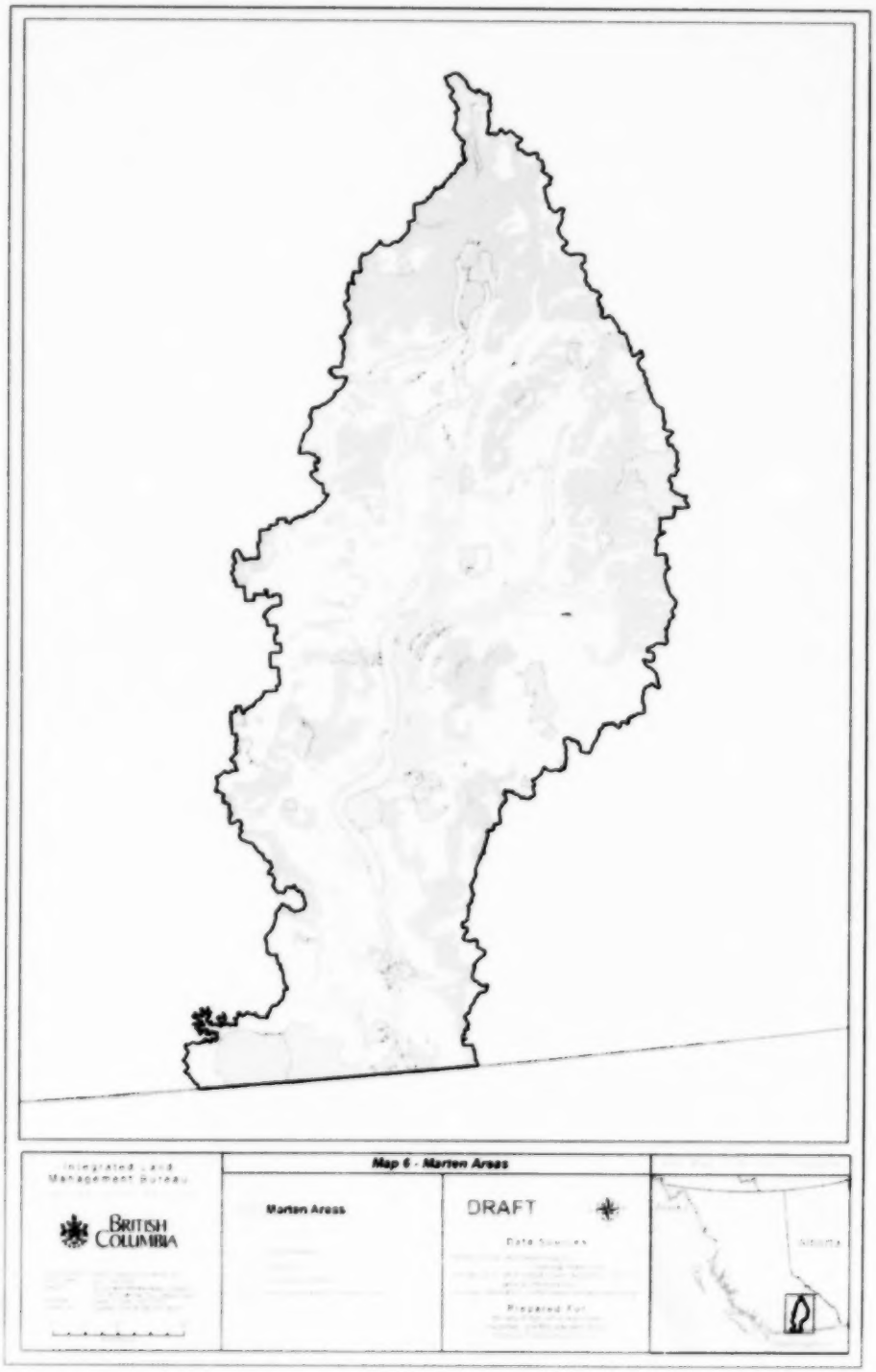

Integrated Land Management Bureau
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Map 1 - Enhanced Levels of Course Woody Debris Area
Enhanced Levels of Course Woody Debris
DRAFT

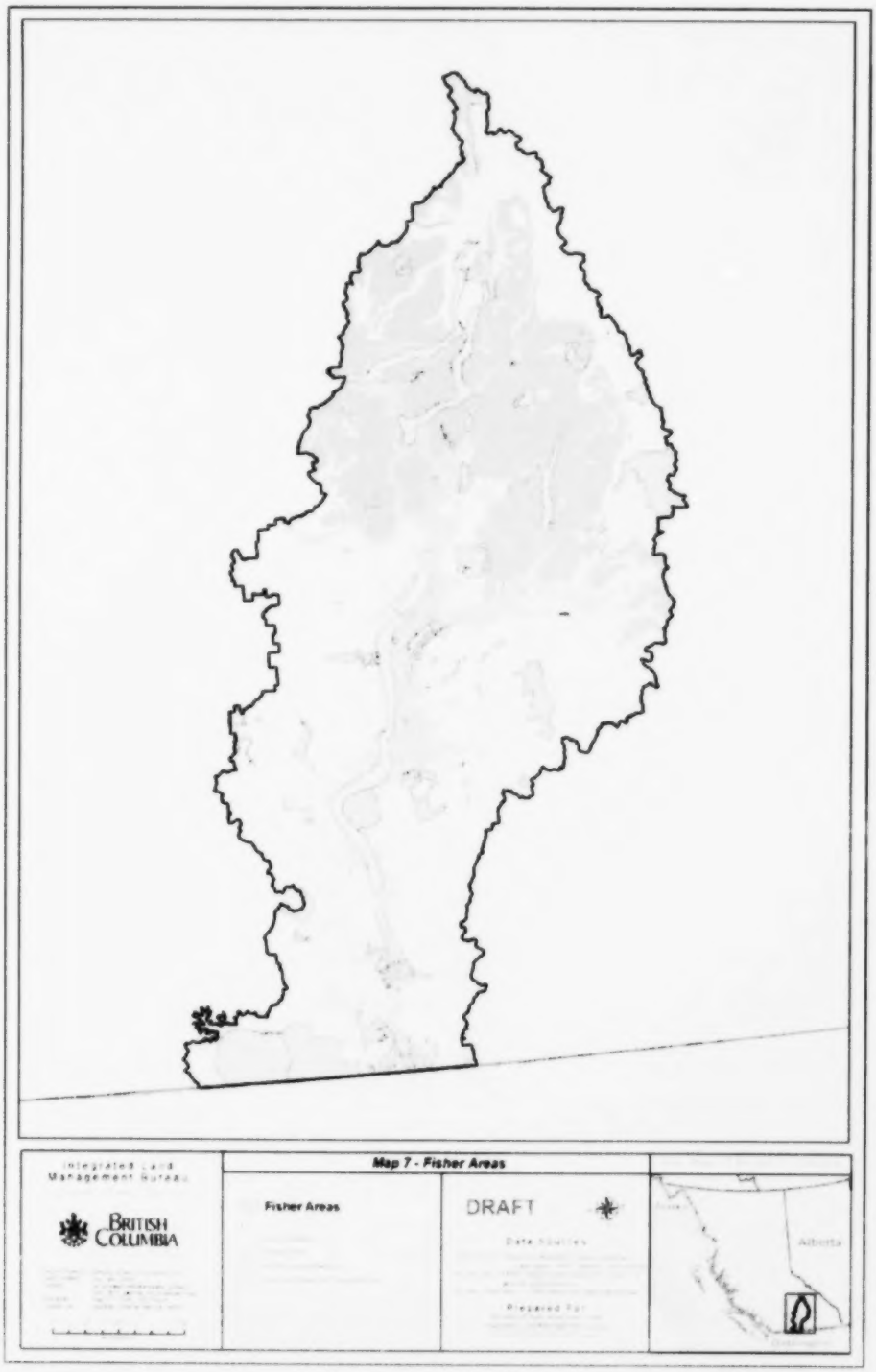

Map 2 - Intensive Recreation Areas
Intensive Recreation Areas
DRAFT
Integrated Land Management Bureau
BRITISH COLUMBIA

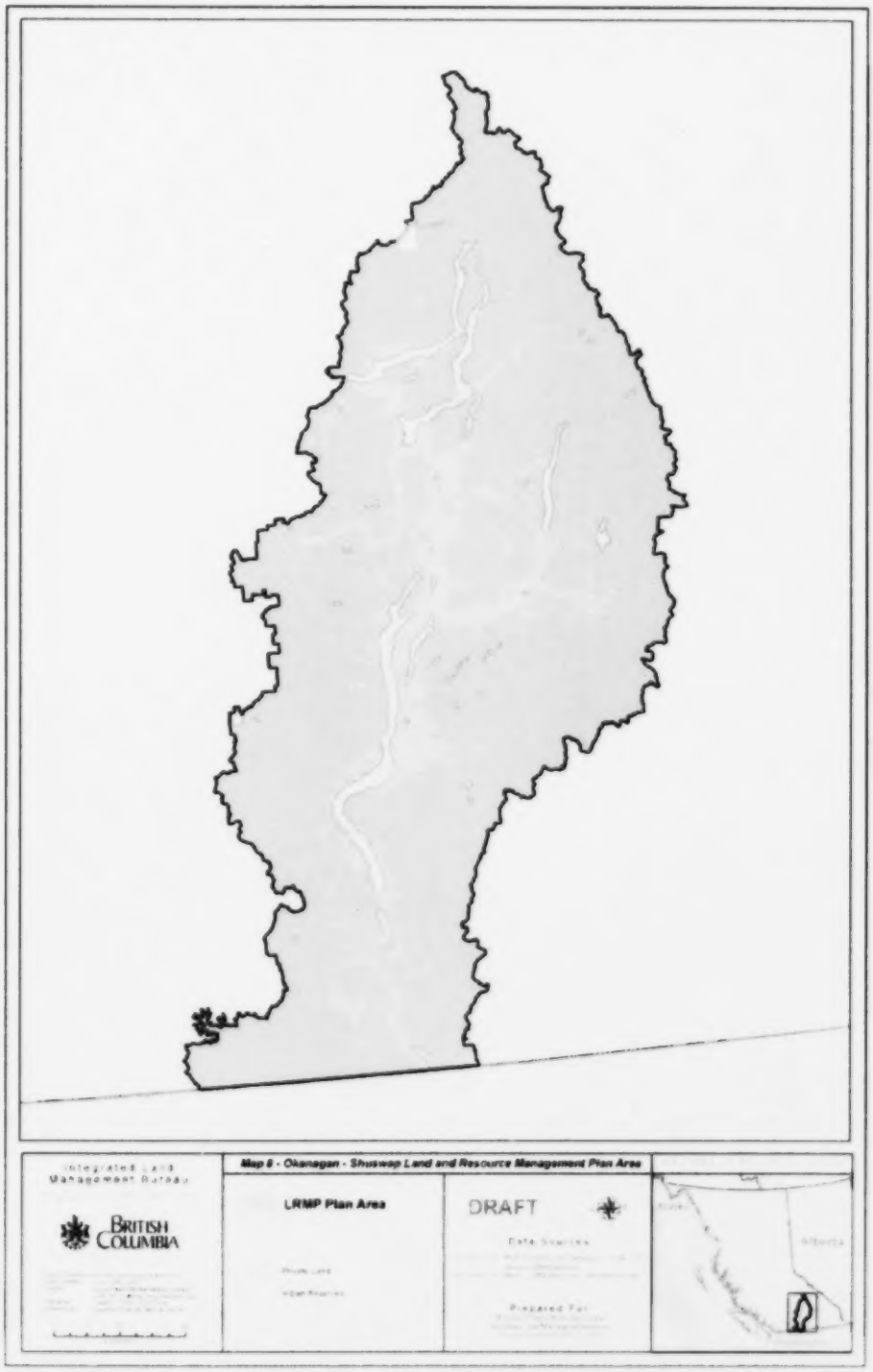

Integrated Land Management Bureau
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Map 3 - Regionally Significant Trails Corridors
DRAFT
Alberta


Integrated Land Management Bureau
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Map 4 - Tourism Areas
Tourism Areas
DRAFT
Alberta


OKANAGAN
PENTICTON
WEST
Integrated Land Management Bureau
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Map 5 - Elk Areas
Elk Areas
DRAFT


Integrated Land Management Bureau
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Map 6 - Marten Areas
Marten Areas
DRAFT
Data Sources
Prepared For


Integrated Land Management Bureau
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Map 7 - Fisher Areas
Fisher Areas
DRAFT
Alberta


Integrated Land Management Bureau
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Map 8 - Okanagan - Shuswap Land and Resource Management Plan Area
LRMP Plan Area
DRAFT
Alberta

Appendix H

MoFR's Backgrounder (Nov 17, 2006)
Changes to Interior Log Grades

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BACKGROUNDER

Nov. 17, 2005

Ministry of Forests and Range

CHANGES TO INTERIOR LOG GRADES

On April 1, 2006, new log grades for Interior timber will take effect. The new grades will be based on log size and quality, rather than the condition of the tree at the time of harvest.

Existing grades for timber that is "dead and dry" (Grades 3 and 5) at the time of harvesting will be eliminated, with logs formerly scaled in these grades being scaled instead as Grade 1, 2 or 4. Definitions for Grades 6 and Z remain unchanged. (See Figure 1 below for more information.)

The increasing harvest of mountain pine beetle-killed timber has prompted the change to the grades. It is widely recognized that although the tree may be dead and dry, much of the timber may be used to produce good quality wood products. The proposed log grades will be based on clear and measurable criteria, meaning that scaling will be more objective and simpler to apply. The new grades will simplify the administration of cut control at the licence level, as cutting permits will no longer need to be distinguished as either endemic or catastrophic.

The changes are administrative in nature, and are not intended to increase or decrease stumpage revenue, or impact the timber supply of licensees.

The changes will affect all licence holders in the Interior, including BC Timber Sales customers, particularly those harvesting significant amounts of timber impacted by the mountain pine beetle. Government is working with licensees to communicate the required updates in cruising, scaling and waste assessment processes, and cut control administration.

Table 1. Proposed changes to Interior log grades

Current Grades	New Grades as of April 1, 2006	Definition	Stumpage
Blank Green saw log	**Grade 1** Saw log	To include larger Grade Blank logs, plus larger Grade 3 logs	Appraisal
	Grade 2 Saw log	To include smaller Grade Blank logs, plus smaller Grade 3 logs	Appraisal
Grade 3 Dead and dry saw log	Deleted	With removal of "dead and dry" criteria, saw logs move to either Grades 1 or 2, while severely checked logs would be Grade 4	
Grade 4 Green lumber reject	**Grade 4** Lumber reject	Definition would be broadened to include severely checked logs	Minimum
Grade 5 Dead and dry lumber reject	Deleted	With removal of "dead and dry" criteria, Grade 5 becomes Grade 4	Minimum
Grade 6 Undersize tree	**Grade 6** Undersize tree	No change	Minimum
Grade Z Firmwood reject	**Grade Z** Firmwood reject	No change	None

Key Milestones

Changing the Interior log grades is a significant undertaking, with some work and decisions still to come.

Fall 2005 (to December 31, 2005)

- Draft regulation
- Ongoing testing of proposed new system, to determine criteria for the new log grades

Winter 2006 (January-March 31, 2006)

- Regulatory update
- Release of amendment to Scaling Manual, which will provide detailed information for criteria on the new Interior log grades
- Training for scalers
- Updates to software systems

April 1, 2006

- Grade changes in effect through regulation

Working with stakeholders

The Ministry has been involving stakeholders on the development of the new log grades for over a year to ensure the system is fair and can be implemented on April 1, 2006. Examples of involvement include the distribution of a discussion paper in June 2004, which informed licensees that the Ministry intended to introduce new grades in the Interior. Notice of this intention was also included in all timber sales licences and forest licences advertised since early 2005.

In January 2005, the Interior Scaling Advisory Committee (ISAC) was asked to formulate the technical requirements for the proposed new grades. ISAC is a forum for discussion of technical details concerning the scaling of logs and is intended to be inclusive of all interested parties. A subcommittee was formed and has developed a new set of grades. It has also tested the proposed new grades.

Through the ISAC subcommittee, the Ministry has worked with industry in reviewing the existing Interior log grades and discussing options for a new grading structure. Joint industry-ministry groups and other *ad hoc* working groups have identified potential issues related to log grade changes and developed options to address them.

For more information

For further information on the Interior log grade changes, please contact Grant Loeb (250-356-0937). A list of contacts for specific topic areas are listed on the internal staff website.

-30-

Questions and Answers for Ministry Staff – Interior Log Grade Changes
Nov. 17, 2005

GENERAL

1. What is happening with Interior log grades?

On April 1, 2006, new log grades for Interior timber will take effect. The new grades will be based on log size and quality, rather than the condition of the tree at the time of harvest.

Existing grades for timber that is "dead and dry" (Grades 3 and 5) at the time of harvesting will be eliminated, with logs formerly scaled in these grades being scaled instead as Grade 1, 2 or 4. Definitions for Grades 6 and Z remain unchanged.

Table 1: Proposed changes to Interior log grades

Current Grades	New Grades as of April 1, 2006	Definition	Stumpage
Blank Green saw log	**Grade 1** Saw log	To include larger Grade Blank logs, plus larger Grade 3 logs.	Appraisal
	Grade 2 Saw log	To include smaller Grade Blank logs, plus smaller Grade 3 logs.	Appraisal
Grade 3 Dead and dry saw log	Deleted	With removal of "dead and dry" criteria, saw logs move to either Grades 1 or 2, while severely checked logs would be Grade 4.	
Grade 4 Green lumber reject	**Grade 4** Lumber reject	Definition would be broadened to include severely checked logs.	Minimum
Grade 5 Dead and dry lumber reject	Deleted	With removal of "dead and dry" criteria, Grade 5 becomes Grade 4.	Minimum
Grade 6 Undersize tree	**Grade 6** Undersize tree	No change.	Minimum
Grade Z Firewood reject	**Grade Z** Firewood reject	No change.	None

2. Why is government changing the Interior log grade system?

The current scaling grades are based on an administrative system, rather than on the quality of the harvested timber. With the mountain pine beetle epidemic, an ever increasing amount of dead and dry trees are being harvested. Much of the timber from these dead and dry trees may be used to produce good-quality wood products. We need to update the Interior log grades to reflect this.

3. Who will be impacted?

The changes will impact everyone who harvests or sells Crown timber in the Interior, for example, major licensees, BC Timber Sales customers and woodlot licensees.

Any company that harvests significant amounts of timber impacted by the mountain pine beetle will be particularly affected.

Licensees will need to update administrative processes including cruising, scaling, waste assessment, and cut control administration. BC Timber Sales will also have to update many of its administrative procedures.

4. What are the benefits?

Benefits of the new grades include simpler and more consistent log scaling and grading. For example, after April 1, 2006, scalers will not need to determine whether a particular log came from a tree that was alive or dead at the time of harvest. The new grades will be based on clear and measurable criteria that reflect the quality of the log.

The new grades will better align with how timber is used. It is recognized that some dead trees may produce the same products as green trees. Timber that is deeply checked (cracked) will fall into a category that is different from categories for sound saw logs.

Finally, the new grades will simplify the administration of cut control at the licence level. Cutting permits will no longer need to be distinguished as either endemic or catastrophic.

5. The changes impact many government and licensee processes, staff and software. Is the April 1 deadline realistic?

Implementing the log grade changes effective April 1 is a significant undertaking. We have been working with licensees for over a year to ensure the implementation is smooth.

Training will be available for scalers early in 2006, to ensure they have all the information they need to begin implementing in April.

ECONOMIC

6. How will the changes impact stumpage paid to the government?

Log grade changes will not affect overall government revenue. Stumpage rates for sawlogs will be lower but apply to more volume, and less wood will be assessed at minimum stumpage rates (25 cents). It should be noted that the stumpage rates paid by individual licensees may change, and will reflect the kind of timber they are using.

7. **By how much will the average sawlog stumpage rate change?**

   Details have not yet been finalized. More information will be available in spring 2006.

8. **How much of the current Grade 3 will end up in Grades 1 and 2?**

   Testing to determine this is underway. The criteria that scalers will use to assign a grade to a particular log will be distributed as part of the updated Scaling Manual in early 2006.

9. **How will the changes impact those operators who deal mostly in Grade 3 wood, who rely on minimum stumpage?**

   The wood will still be harvested. Those who rely on lower grade wood will still be able to access Grade 2, 4, 6 or Z wood. While they may have to pay a higher rate, it will be competitive and realistic.

10. **Will the change to stumpage rates mean licensees will just go back to harvesting green timber?**

    No. In many areas, dead and dry timber is the dominant source of timber. As well, licensees have been working constructively with the Ministry to focus their harvesting on beetle-impacted stands.

    The new grades will be based on the quality of the timber. Lower value timber will cost less – for example, deeply checked (cracked) wood will be scaled as Grade 4. As well, the longer a tree has been dead, generally, the poorer its quality. Stumpage rates will adjust accordingly.

11. **How will this affect the introduction of a market-based pricing system in the Interior?**

    These changes will help enable the introduction of market based pricing because the grades are linked to size and quality of the log.

    Government is continuing to assess the timing of the introduction of market-based pricing in the Interior.

HARVEST LEVEL

12. **How will the changes impact how much timber is harvested?**

    They won't. Forest Service staff are working with industry representatives to develop options for maintaining licensees' overall timber supply. A number of options are

being considered, and a decision will be made in early 2006. The goal is to be "harvest neutral".

13. Will the changes lead to an increase in harvesting and hauling activities timed to beat the April 1 changes?

The log grade changes will impact licensees differently. We expect licensees to act responsibly in the woods.

14. Do the changes mean more waste timber will be left behind?

The changes should not impact the amount of waste timber left behind. The government's "take or pay policy" means that licensees always pay for usable timber whether it makes it to the mill or not.

CONSULTATION/ INVOLVEMENT

15. How will this impact First Nations?

First Nations who hold timber tenure will be impacted in the same way as other timber licensees.

16. Did you involve First Nations in these changes?

First Nations are being informed of these changes in the same way as other licensees.

17. Did government work with licensees on these changes?

The Ministry has been involving stakeholders on the new log grades for over a year to ensure the system is fair and can be implemented on April 1, 2006.

We have been working directly with Interior licensees through the Interior Scaling Advisory Committee (ISAC). This committee is a forum for the discussion of technical details concerning the scaling of logs and is intended to be inclusive of all interested parties.

Through the ISAC subcommittee, the Ministry has worked with industry in reviewing the existing Interior log grades and discussing options for a new grading structure. Joint industry-ministry groups and other *ad hoc* working groups have identified potential issues related to log grade changes and developed options to address them.

END

Appendix I

Referral Letters and Advertising Insertion.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

File: 10765-25/TOC – Forest Stewardship Plan

10 February 2006

REGISTERED MAIL

«Company»
«Address1»
«City», «State»
«PostalCode»

Dear «FirstName» «LastName»:

Re: 2005 Forest Stewardship Plan – Okanagan Columbia Business Area

The Okanagan-Columbia British Columbia Timber Sales (BCTS) has prepared a draft Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) for its operations in the Okanagan – Columbia Business Area which includes the Okanagan, the Revelstoke and the Golden timber supply areas. The draft will be available for a sixty day public review period starting on February 9, 2006.

The draft FSP has been prepared under the new *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA). Unlike the previous Forest Development Plans prepared under the *Forest Practices Code*, the FSP does not show specific locations of proposed cutblocks or roads. Instead, the draft FSP shows larger Forest Development Units (FDU) within which harvesting and road building may occur over a 5-year period. Forestry activities conducted withn an FDU must be consistent with the results and strategies specified within the FSP, which in turn must be consistent with FRPA and government approved objectives for the management of forest resources in the planning area.

As well as the public review, you are invited to provide information about specific resource features or traditional uses that may be unknown to BCTS so that those features may be considered in the final document preparation.

Last spring, BCTS contacted bands whose traditional territories may be affected by the FSP. Comments that were provided during the information gathering sessions have been considered in developing the results and strategies presented in this draft plan. Over the next two months, BCTS will continue to seek your input into the Cultural Heritage Resource strategies in order to build an effective and useful strategy appropriate to address your aboriginal interests that could be impacted by future forest developments.

Ministry of Forests and Range
BC Timber Sales Program
Okanagan Columbia Timber Sales Office
2501 – 14th Avenue
Vernon, British Columbia V1T 8Z1
Tel: (250) 558-1700
Fax: (250) 549-5485

The draft Forest Stewardship Plan is available for public review and comment from February 15 2006 to April 15 2006 at the following locations during regular office hours (8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.)

BC Timber Sales Office
2501 14th. Avenue
Vernon B.C. V1T 8Z1
Phone (250) 558 1700 Fax (250) 549 5485

Or;

The Columbia Forest District Office
1761 Big Eddy Road
Revelstoke, British Columbia
Phone (250) 837 7611, Fax (250) 837 7626

Or, the plan can be viewed on line at http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/bcts/areas/TOC.htm

Included in this package is the text of the Forest Stewardship Plan that contains the results and strategies which we will adhere to during all forest management activities in our planning area. The package also provides two key maps that present an overview of Forest Development Units (FDUs) that are contained within our business area. Lastly, we are providing a compact disk containing maps that show in more detail, the individual FDUs. These maps are in .pdf format and are easy to open and view on most personal computers.

If it would be more convenient, we would be pleased to come to your band office during the review period of February 15 2006, to April 15 2006 and present the plan to you at that time. We will follow up with a phone call to arrange viewing date, time and venue that is convenient to you. At that time, we would be pleased to provide you with any paper maps that you may wish to view.

Written comments should be addressed to Dave Gill R.P.F., Planning Officer, British Columbia Timber Sales, Okanagan-Columbia Business Area, 2501 14th Avenue, Vernon BC V1T 8Z1.

Yours truly,

Brian Bedard, R.P.F
Planning Forester, BC Timber Sales
Okanagan Columbia Timber Sales Office

FirstName	LastName	Company	Address1	City	State	PostalCode
Andreas	Artz	Little Shuswap Indian Band,	P.O. Box 1100,	Chase	British Columbia	VOE 1M0
Jim	Beare	Akisqnuk	P.O. Box	Windermere	British Columbia	V0B 2L0
Ray	Warden	Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Tribal Council	7468 Mission Road	Cranbrook	British Columbia	V1C 7E5
Cameron	Beck	Lheidli-T'enneth Band	1041 Whenun Road,	Prince George	British Columbia	V2K 5G5
David	Norquest	Adams Lake Indian Band,	P.O. Box 588,	Chase	British Columbia	V0E 1M0
Steven	Borcsok	Lower Similkameen Indian Band,	P.O. Box 100,	Keremeos	British Columbia	V0X 1N0
Sharon	Jules	Neskonlith Indian Band	P.O. Box 608	Chase	British Columbia	V0E 1M0
Nathan	Matthew	North Thompson Band	P.O. Box 220, 500 Dunn Lake Road,	Barrier	British Columbia	V0E 1E0
Rob	Hutton	Okanagan Indian Band	12420 Westside Road	Vernon	British Columbia	V1T 7Z3
Pauline	Terbasket	Okanagan Nation Alliance	3255 c Shannon Lake Road,	Westbank	British Columbia	V4T 1V4
Tony	Baptisite	Osoyoos Indian Band	RR 3, S 25, Comp. 1,	Oliver	British Columbia	V0H 1T0
Greg	Gabriel	Penticton	RR 2, S	Penti	Britis	V2A 6J7

FirstName	LastName	Company	Address1	City	State	PostalCode
		Indian Band	80, Comp. 19,	cton	h Colu mbia	
Mark	Thomas	Shuswap Band	P.O. Box 790	Inver mere	Britis h Colu mbia	V0A 1K0
Jim	McGrath	Shuswap Nation Tribal Council	Suite 304 - 355 Yellowhea d Highway	Kaml oops	Britis h Colu mbia	V2H 1H1
Loretta	Eustache	Spallumch een Indian Band	P.O. Box 460, 970 Old Vernon Rd.	Ende rby	Britis h Colu mbia	V0E 1V0
Gary	Arnold	Upper Nicola Band	Box 3700	Merri tt	Britis h Colu mbia	V1K 1B8
Phillippe	Batani	Upper Similkame en Indian Band	P.O. Box 310	Kere meos	Britis h Colu mbia	V0X 1N0
Larry	Derrickson	Westbank First Nations	301-515 Highway 97 South	Kelo wna	Britis h Colu mbia	V1Z 3J2

BRITISH COLUMBIA

File: 10765-25/TOC – Forest Stewardship Plan

10 February 2006

«FirstName» «LastName»
«Company»
«Address1»
«City», «State»
«PostalCode»

Re: 2005 Forest Stewardship Plan – Okanagan Columbia Business Area

Okanagan-Columbia British Columbia Timber Sales (BCTS) has prepared a draft Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) for its operations in the Okanagan – Columbia Business Area which includes the Okanagan, Revelstoke and Golden timber supply areas. The draft will be available for public review starting on February 15, 2006 and running through to April 15, 2006.

The draft FSP has been prepared under the new *Forest and Range Practices Act* (FRPA). Unlike the previous Forest Development Plans prepared under the *Forest Practices Code*, the FSP does not show specific locations of proposed cutblocks or roads. Instead, the draft FSP shows larger Forest Development Units (FDU) within which harvesting and road building may occur over a 5-year period. Forestry activities conducted within an FDU must be consistent with the results and strategies specified within the FSP, which in turn must be consistent with FRPA and government approved objectives for the management of forest resources in the planning area.

As well as the public review, you are invited to provide information about specific resource features that may be unknown to BCTS so that those features may be considered in the preparation of the final document.

Ministry of Forests and Range
BC Timber Sales Program
Okanagan Columbia Timber Sales Office
2501 – 14th Avenue
Vernon, British Columbia V1T 8Z1
Tel: (250) 558-1700
Fax: (250) 549-5485

The draft Forest Stewardship Plan is available for public review and comment from February 15 2006 to April 15, 2006 at the following locations during regular office hours (8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.)

BC Timber Sales Office
2501 14th. Avenue
Vernon B.C. V1T 8Z1
Phone (250) 558 1700 Fax (250) 549 5485

Or;

The Columbia Forest District Office
1761 Big Eddy Road
Revelstoke, British Columbia
Phone (250) 837 7611, Fax (250) 837 7626

Or, the plan can be viewed on line at http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/bcts/areas/TOC.htm

A representative of BCTS will be available at either office to discuss the draft Forest Stewardship Plan and receive comments. Please make arrangements for viewing by contacting Brian Bedard, Jim Wright or Dave Gill at the Vernon office or by contacting Earl Hunt at the Columbia Forest District Office. If you are unable to review the draft FSP during regular business hours, please contact us by phone or in writing to arrange a suitable time.

Written comments should be addressed to Dave Gill R.P.F., Planning Officer, British Columbia Timber Sales, Okanagan-Columbia Business Area, 2501 14th Avenue, Vernon BC V1T 8Z1.

Yours truly,

Brian Bedard, R.P.F
Planning Forester, BC Timber Sales
Okanagan Columbia Timber Sales Office

FirstName	LastName	Company	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	PostalCode
		Adamants Lodge, CMH	Box 1660		Banff	AB	T0L 0C0
		Alpine Runners Club	Box 5149		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Beaumont Timber Ltd.	Box 1200		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Big Lake Resort	Box 4142		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Blackberry Timber Ltd.	Box 2249		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Blanket Glacier Chalet	Box 1050		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Canadian Mountain Holidays Inc.	Box 582		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Canoe Club	Box 2687		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Canyon Hot Springs	Box 2400		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Cat Powder Skiing	Box 1479		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Columbia Valley Trappers Association	Box 2268		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Cross Country Ski Club	Box 1027		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Department of	Easterly BC Unit	Suite 400 - 55	Vancouve	BC	V6B 5G3

FirstName	LastName	Company	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	PostalCode
		Fisheries & Oceans		West Hastings	r		
		Friends of Mount Revelstoke	Box 2992		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Goat Mountain Lodge	RR #1, Site 8, Comp. 5		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Golden District Rod & Gun Club	Box 176		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Golden Trappers Association	Box 2247		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Ministry of Parks & Outdoor Recreation Division	West Kootenay District	4750 Highway 3A, RR #3	Nelson	BC	V1L 5P6
		Mt. MacKenzie Alpine Sports Society	Box 1000		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Revelstoke Environmental Action Committee	Box 2841		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Revelstoke Nordic Ski Club	Box 1618		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Revelsto	Box 653		Reve	BC	V0E 2S0

FirstName	LastName	Company	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	PostalCode
		ke Rod & Gun Club			lstoke		
		Revelstoke Snowmobile Club	Box 1849		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Sale Mountain Chalet	Box 2188		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Selkirk Lodge Ltd.	Box 2603		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Selkirk Mountain Experience	Box 2998		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Selkirk Tangiers Helicopter Skiing	Box 1409		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Senrac Camping Society	Box 26		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Southern BC Guides & Guide Outfitters Association	Box 86		Windermere	BC	V0B 2L0
		Wayne Bingham	Box 175		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Ron Blaue	Box 809		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Alison Dakin	Box 1932		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Tanis Dakin	Box 175		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Hank Drawczyk	Canadian Mountai	Box 582	Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0

FirstName	LastName	Company	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	PostalCode
			n Holidays				
		Dennis Duncan	BC Hydro	Bag 5700	Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Rudi Gertschen	Box 1530		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Ian F. MacLean	Area Manager - BC Hydro	Bag 5700	Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Russ Young and Paul Leeson	Purcell Mountain Lodge	Box 1829	Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Cindy Pearce	Box 2029		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
		Mr. Dan Pecora	Golden Snowmobile Club	Box 167	Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Richard Marshall and Tracey Williams	Mountain Biking	Box 4025	Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Roseanne Van Ee	Site 11, Comp. A6, RR #3		Vernon	BC	V1T 6L6
Bill	Brown	Parks Canada	Box 350		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
Volker	Scherm	Monashee Outfitting	Box 2958		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
	Superintendent	Glacier National Park	Box 350		Revelstoke	BC	V0E 2S0
	Superintendent	Yoho National Park	Box 99		Field	BC	V0A 1H0
Ms. Ellen	Zimmerman	East Kootena	Box 955		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0

FirstName	LastName	Company	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	PostalCode
		y Environmental Society					

FirstName	LastName	Company	Address1	Address2	City	State	PostalCode
Darwyn	Kutney	District of Coldstream	9901 Kalamalka Road		Coldstream	British Columbia	V1B 1L6
Al	Cottsworth	City of Vernon	3400 - 30th. Street		Vernon	British Columbia	V1T 5E6
Fred	Busche	District of Sicamous	Box 219		Sicamous	British Columbia	V0E 2V0
Mr. T.	Jeffrey	Lakeview Irrigation District	2570 Bartley Road		Kelowna	British Columbia	V1Y 4K4
Bill	Muir	City of Penticton	171 Main Street		Penticton	British Columbia	V2A 5A9
Ted	Osborn	Coldstream Ranch Ltd.	RR#1		Vernon	British Columbia	V1T 6L4
Lorne	Bradley	Seymour Arm Community Association	RR#2, Seymour Arm		Sicamous	British Columbia	V0E 2V0
Gord	Sluggett	Bell Pole Company Ltd.	4661-60 Street SE		Salmon Arm	British Columbia	V0E 2G7
Fernando	Cocciolo	Louisiana Pacific Corporation	Eagle River Division, General Delivery		Malakwa	British Columbia	V0E 2J0
Jeff	Lipsett	Canoe Forest Products	P.O. Box 70		Canoe	British Columbia	V0E 1K0
Kerry	Rouck	Gorman	P.O.Box		West	Britis	V4T 2G3

FirstName	LastName	Company	Address1	Address2	City	State	PostalCode
		Brothers Lumber Ltd.	26025		bank	h Columbia	
Brian	Robertson	Ministry of Environment	2501 14th. Avenue		Vernon	British Columbia	V1T 8Z1
Harold	Waters	Tolko Industries Ltd.	4280 Highway 6		Lumby	British Columbia	V0E 2G7
Cam	Leadbeater	Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd.	P.O. Box 39		Okanagan Falls	British Columbia	V0H 1R0
Rob	Kennett	Tolko Industries Ltd. Armstrong Division	Bag Service 5000		Armstrong	British Columbia	V0E 1B0
Bob	Harding	Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans	P.O. Box 1160		Salmon Arm	British Columbia	V0E 2T0
Wayne	Cunneyworth	Cherry Ridge Management Committee	519 North Fork Road		Cherryville	British Columbia	V0E 2G3
Bob	Reimer	Seymour Arm Water Users' Community	RR#2 Box 32		Sicamous	British Columbia	V0E 2V0
Jack	Allingham	Oyama Community Watershed	13550 Broadwater	Oyama	British Columbia	V4V 2B6	

FirstName	LastName	Company	Address1	Address2	City	State	PostalCode
John	Friesen	Regional District of North Okanagan	9848 Aberdeen Road		Coldstream	British Columbia	V1B 2K9
Doug	Lang	Pope & Talbot Ltd.	P.O. Box 2000		Nakusp	British Columbia	V0G 2B0
Bob	Holland	Lousiana Pacific Canada Ltd.	Box 170		Golden	British Columbia	V0A 1H0
Barrie	Wagner	Downie Street Sawmills Ltd	P.O. Box 800		Revelstoke	British Columbia	V0E 2S0
Del	Williams	Revelstoke Community Forest Corporation	P.O. Box 3199		Revelstoke	British Columbia	V0E 2S0
Phil	DesMazes	Joe Kozek Sawmills Ltd.	1792 Camozzi Road		Revelstoke	British Columbia	V0E 2S1
Clark	Renee	North Okanagan Water Authority	9848 Aberdeen Road		Vernon	British Columbia	V1B 2K9

FirstName	LastName	Company	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	PostalCode
		Joe Abel	Falkland Ranch	Box 178	Falkland	BC	V0E 1W0
		Dave Allingham	12691 Trewhitt Road		Oyama	BC	V4V 2A4
		Gary Andrews	S14, C16, RR#2		Lumby	BC	V0E 2G0
		Arndt Auman	Parkland Holdings		Westwold	BC	V0E 3B0
		John Benedict	Benedict Ranch	General Delivery	Westwold	BC	V0E 3B0
		Art Chambers	Squaw Valley Ranch	S10, C20, RR2	Lumby	BC	V0E 2G0
		Frank Dangel	346 Old Sicamous Road		Grindrod	BC	V0E 1Y0
		Gordon DeWitt	PO Box 249		Falkland	BC	V0E 1W0
		Ian and Helen Eggen	RR1, S3, C48		Lumby	BC	V0E 2G0
		Joe Gardner	Douglas Lake Cattle Company		Douglas Lake	BC	V0E 1S0
		George Holt	10639 Bottom Lake Road		Winfield	BC	V4V 1V5
		Hel Hough	General Delivery		Falkland	BC	V0E 1W0
		Stanley Jacobs	Douglas Lake Cattle Company		Douglas Lake	BC	V0E 1S0
		Laverne McLeod	McLeod Livestock Ltd	General Delivery	Westwold	BC	V0E 3B0
		Jack Mitchell	PO Box 39		Westwold	BC	V0E 3B0

FirstName	LastName	Company	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	PostalCode
		Jerry Niemi	RR #1		Lumby	BC	V0E 2G0
		Ted Osborn	Coldstream Ranch Ltd.		Vernon	BC	V1T 6L4
		Carsten Peterson	RR #1		Lumby	BC	V0E 2G0
		Keith Polson	144 Anderson Road		Enderby	BC	V0E 1V4
		Randy Prebushewski	RR #1		Lumby	BC	V0E 2G0
		Alec Schilter	RR #1		Lumby	BC	V0E 2G0
		Aaron Stelkia	PO Box 765		Oliver	BC	V0H 1T0
		Gordon Tetz	C8, Six Mile Creek Road		Falkland	BC	V0E 1W0
		Ron and Barb Trickett	Riverside Ranch	RR #1, Highway 6	Lumby	BC	V0E 2G0
		Dave Tutt	1595 Glenmore Road North #2		Kelowna	BC	V1V 2C5
		Russell Williams	RR7, S11, C18		Vernon	BC	V1T 7Z3
		Roger Zinck	S13, C2, RR1		Chase	BC	V0E 1M0

FirstName	LastName	Company	Address1	City	State	PostalCode
		Falkland Snowmobile Club	Box 96	Falkland	British Columbia	V0E 1W0
		Lumby/Mabel Lake Snowmobile Association	RR#2, Comp. 2, Lochart Street	Armstrong	British Columbia	V0E 1B0
		Monte Lake Outdoor Life Club	P.O. Box B6 Legion	Westwold	British Columbia	V0E 3B0
Peter	Blocker	North Okanagan Outdoor Club	5777 McClure Road	Vernon	British Columbia	V1B 3R1
David	Herrling	Monashee Snowmobile Club	5516 Willow Avenue	Vernon	British Columbia	V1T 8N9
		Eagle Valley Snowmobile Grooming Society	Box 346, 110 Findlayson Street	Sicamous	British Columbia	V0E 2V0

FirstName	LastName	Company	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	PostalCode
		Troy and Warren Wolfenden	T238 Enterprises Ltd.	Box 1560	Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
Kelly	Laroy	Golden District Rod & Gun Club	Box 176		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Garry and Sabine Habart	Box 2163		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Bernie Schiesser	1360 Adolph Johnson Road		Golden	BC	V0A 1H1
		Dylan and Oliver Schiesser	Box 2142		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Thomas Batten	1810 Moberly School Road		Golden	BC	V0A 1H1
		Floyd Larwill	Box 1038		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Chuck Kucera	Box 1079		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Vaughn Prather	1006 Golden Donald Upper Road		Golden	BC	V0A 1H1
		Donna Prather	Box 2505		Golden	BC	V0A 1H1
		Brian Amies	2500 Golden Donald Upper Road		Golden	BC	V0A 1H1
		Deverne and	Box 116		Parson	BC	V0A 1L0

FirstName	LastName	Company	Address 1	Address 2	City	State	PostalCode
		Charlene Durning					
		Irvine Graham	Box 2687		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Randy Appleton	Box 4123		Golden	BC	V0A 1H0
		Loren Doroshuk and Denise English	2476 Golden Donald Upper Road		Golden	BC	V0A 1H1

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ADVERTISING INSERTION ORDER

Order Number: XXXXXX

FILE NO.	DATE Y	M	D	PROJECT NO.
10765-25-2006	2006	01	24	FSP for Okanagan-Columbia TSO

TO: ADVERTISING MANAGER

FROM: MINISTRY OF FORESTS

PUBLICATION: All

OFFICE: Okanagan-Columbia Timber Sales Office

ADDRESS: 2501 14th Avenue Vernon V1T 8Z1

CONTACT: Brian Bedard

ADDRESS: Fax 542-1510

PHONE NO.: 250-558-1735

PLEASE PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT IN ACCORD WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS INDICATED ON THE REVERSE FOR DATE(S) INDICATED, AND SUBMIT INVOICES IN DUPLICATE, QUOTING THE ABOVE ORDER NUMBER, WITH TEAR SHEETS TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

(Check One)

INSERTS X Once only on February 09 , 20 06

VOTE	RESPONSIBILITY	ACCOUNT	OBJECT	COMMITMENT NO.	SIGNATURE OF SPENDING AUTHORITY
0A1	40TKE	42453	6801	#	Dave Gill

TEXT OF ADVERTISEMENT

BCTS
BC Timber Sales
Okanagan-Columbia

2006 – 2011 Forest Stewardship Plan
Okanagan-Columbia Business Area

BC Timber Sales, of the Okanagan – Columbia Business Area has prepared a draft Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP) for operations in the Okanagan – Columbia business area which includes the Okanagan Shuswap Forest District and the Columbia Forest District. The draft FSP is now available for public review.

The draft FSP has been prepared under the new Forest and Range Practices Act (FRPA). Unlike previous Forest Development Plans that were prepared under the Forest Practices Code, the FSP does not show specific locations of proposed cutblocks or roads. Instead, the draft FSP shows larger Forest Development Units (FDUs) within which harvesting and road development may occur over a five-year period. Forestry activities conducted within an FDU must be consistent with the results and strategies specified within the FSP, which in turn, must be consistent with FRPA and government approved objectives for the management of forest resources in the planning area.

As well as the public review, stakeholders are invited to provide information about specific resource features that may be unknown to BCTS so that they may be incorporated into planning.

In accordance with the Forest Planning and Practices Regulation (FPPR), the Forest Stewardship Plan is available for public review and comment from February XXX 2006 to April XXX 2006 at Okanagan-Columbia BC Timber Sales Office during regular office hours (8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.)

BC Timber Sales
2501 14th. Avenue
Vernon B.C.
V1T 8Z1
Phone (250) 558 1700, Fax (250) 549 5485

The Forest Stewardship Plan is also available for public review and comment from February XXX 2006 to April XXX 2006 at the Columbia Forest District Office during regular office hours (8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.)

The Columbia Forest District Office
1761 Big Eddy Road
Revelstoke, British Columbia
Phone (250) 837 7611, Fax (250) 837 7626

Or, the plan can be viewed on line at **http://www.for.gov.bc.ca/bcts/areas/TOC.htm**

A representative of BCTS will be available at either office to discuss the draft Forest Stewardship Plan and receive comments. Please make arrangements for viewing by contacting Brian Bedard, Jim Wright or Dave Gill at the Vernon office and by contacting Earl Hunt at the Columbia Forest District Office.

If an interested party is unable to review the draft FSP during regular business hours, please contact us by phone or in writing to arrange a suitable time.

MINISTRY OF FORESTS

FORMAT FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING

PLEASE FOLLOW THIS FORMAT FOR STYLE ONLY - SIZE WILL BE SMALLER

ONE COLUMN

HEADING 7 POINT CAPS

BODY – 6 POINT UPPER AND LOWER CASE

SET BODY CLOSE

STANDARD PROVINCIAL LOGO AND MINISTRY OF FORESTS WITH FOREST SERVICE OVAL

BRITISH COLUMBIA

INVITATION TO TENDER

Sealed tenders for the following silviculure contracts will be received by the District Manager, Merritt Forest District, Bag 4400, Merritt, B.C., V0K 2B0, until 2:00 p.m. local time. April 26, 1996, at which time all tenders will be opened in public.

P96K06-04: Planting 59,000 trees on 42 ha - Thynne Creek. No conducted site viewing.

P96K06-05: Planting 197,000 trees on 161 ha - China Creek. Site viewing on April 14, 1996, leaving [illegible] a.m. from the Merritt District office. Attendance is not mandatory.

P96K06-06: Blade scarification/ windrows on 200 ha - Young Creek. Site viewing on April 15, 1996, leaving at 2:00 p.m. from the Merritt District office. Attendance is mandatory.

Tenders must be submitted in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the tender package. The lowest priced or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. This solicitation is subject to the *Agreement on Internal Trade*.

To obtain further information or a tender package, please contact John Kreighoff, Silviculture Officer, at telephone 378-8468, or facsimile 378-8481.

District Manager,
Merritt Forest District

SAMPLE ONLY